

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

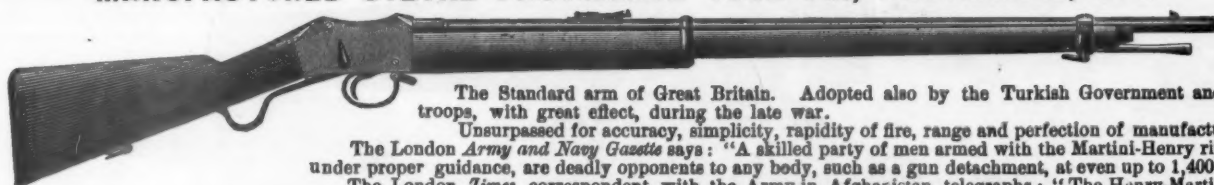
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WHOLE NUMBER 819.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

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General Whistler, of our own Army, speaking of a comparative test he had personally witnessed, says: "This rifle I consider the best possible one which could be adopted for the soldier, on account of its accuracy, penetration, and wonderfully long range." 3,500,000 shots have been fired from 600,000 of these rifles at our works by U. S. Government Inspectors, without accident. 200,000 service charges fired from a regular military rifle—Turkish model—without injury to the breech mechanism, and without impairing the efficiency or accuracy of the rifle. The service charge of powder is 55 grains. Weight of bullet 490 grains. The capacity of our works is equal to 1,000 finished rifles per day.

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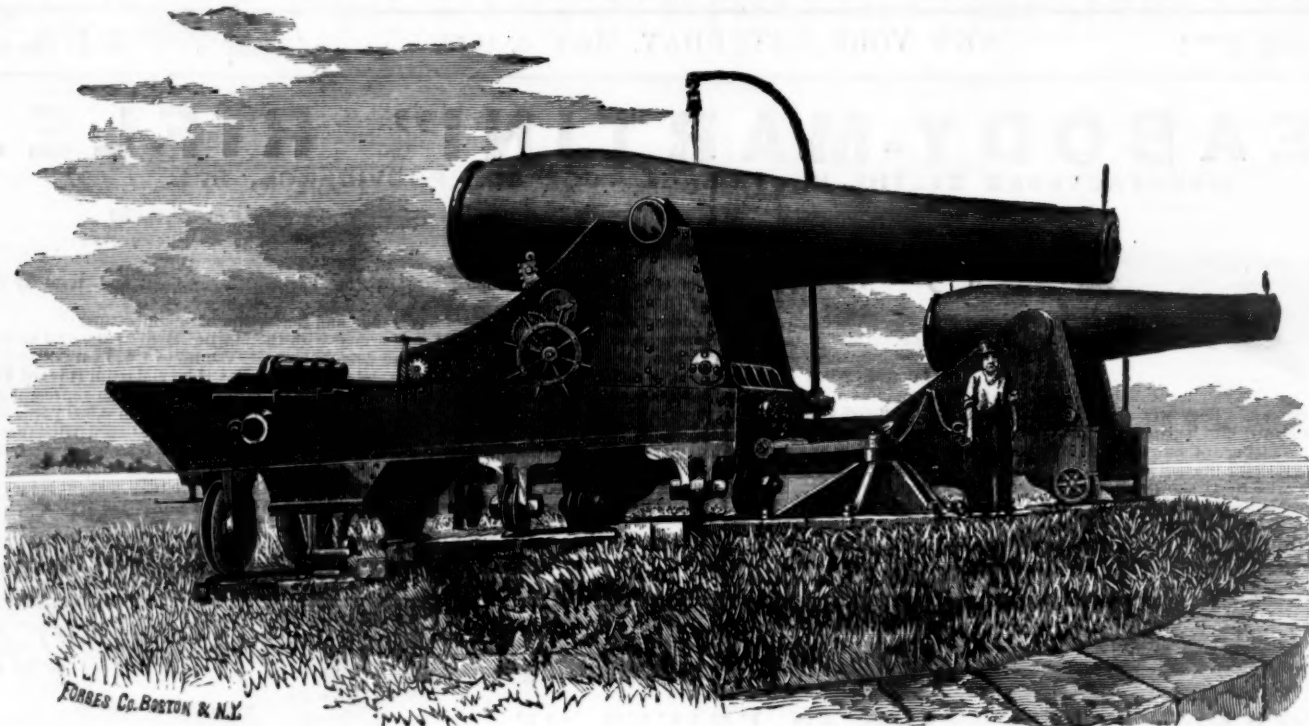
# THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1837,

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**WORKS—South Boston.**

The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook, of the 10-inch and 12½-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Bénédict states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the governments of Europe; also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested, (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877), are all that could be desired."

*Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.*

Kind of gun.	Calibre, Inches.	Weight of guns, Tons.	Length of bore, Inches.	Charge of powder, Pounds.	Weight of shot, Pounds.	Muzzle velocity, Feet.	Pressure per sq. in. of bore, Pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—				
								Muzzle, Foot-ton.	1,000 yards, Foot-ton.	2,000 yards, Foot-ton.	3,000 yards, Foot-ton.	4,000 yards, Foot-ton.
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	35	162.5	110	700	1300	52,864	217.7	184	157.5	136.4	124.9
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	35.30	227.167	110	664	1329	29,106	215.8	180	152.6	130.9	113.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	332	110	770	1220	19,845	300.8	171.4	147.9	130.2	113.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.25	40	227	110	700	1403	31,750	248.4	206.8	173.2	147.9	127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1364	47,040	164.3	132.9	109.7	92.9	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1424	.....	167.9	132.7	107.5	88.6	74.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.448	17	157.5	66	330	1436.8	33,000	157	123.7	99.6	82.4	69.2
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.499	13.8	162.55	61.74	317.8	1437	.....	150	117	98.8	76.8	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	22,600	168.4	135.6	111.8	93.8	79.7

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SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

We would call attention to our change of address from No. 245 BROADWAY to No. 240 Broadway. To obtain an increase of space we have been obliged to remove our offices three doors below, to Rooms 3, 4, 5, and 20, No. 240 Broadway.

## THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief.  
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., March 19, 1879.

Invites attention to Secs. 3741 and 3741, R. S., for bidding members and delegates to Congress to share in contracts or agreements with the United States.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., April 24, 1879.

The recommendation of the Academic Board, under par. 9 of the Regulations of the Military Academy, that "The Elements of the Art and Science of War," by J. B. Wheeler, Professor of Engineers, be substituted for "Craighill's Translation of Dufour's Strategy and Tactics," for use as a text book at the U. S. Military Academy, has been approved by the Secretary of War.

No troops in the field are entitled to commutation of quarters, but are provided tents. If Fort McIntosh requires a garrison, larger than the quarters already built, they are necessarily in tents, until quarters can be provided in the regular way (Circular 15, April 17, D. T.).

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry will proceed to make inspections at the posts of Forts Yates, Bennett, Hale, Sully, and Randall (S. O. 40, April 24, D. D.).

Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-General of the Division, will proceed to Plattsburg Bks. and Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 17, April 23, M. D. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M. of the Division, will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., on public business connected with his department (S. O. 16, April 25, M. D. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Blunt, Corps of Engrs., will relieve Lieut. Col. James C. Duane, Corps of Engrs., of the construction of the fortifications and batteries on the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire, taking station at Portland, Maine, and he will report to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for duty under the Light-house Board (S. O., April 23, W. D.).

Major W. P. Gould, P. D., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the South, and is granted leave of absence for one year on Surgeon's cert., with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., April 26, W. D.).

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., will resume station at McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 74, April 28, D. S.).

Major G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon, and Major J. B. Keefer, P. D., members G. C.-M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T. (S. O. 37, April 10, D. C.).

Captain R. M. O'Reilly, Asst. Surg., G. C.-M. McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga., April 29 (S. O. 73, April 26, D. S.).

Captain J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M., will proceed from Charleston, S. C., to inspect the Florence and Beaufort National Cemeteries, S. C. (S. O. 72, April 25, D. S.).

1st Lieut. R. E. Smith, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. Fort Bayard, N. M., May 4 (S. O. 79, April 23, D. M.).

1st Lieut. James C. Merrill, Asst. Surgeon, M. D., having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, will repair to Fort Shaw, M. T., and report in person to the C. O., to relieve 1st Lieut. Paul R. Brown, Asst. Surg., M. D., who will proceed to Fort Bennett, D. T., for duty. A. A. Surg. James B. Ferguson, M. D., will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, and hold himself in readiness, with medical supplies, to report for duty with a detachment of recruits en route to the 2d Cavalry.

Upon the arrival of the recruits at Bismarck, A. A. Surg. Ferguson will report to the U. O. of the detachment, for duty with it as far as Fort Keogh. Upon arrival at Fort Keogh, the C. O. of the detachment will relieve Surg. Ferguson from further duty with it, and the latter will then return to his station at Fort Yates (S. O. 30, April 23, D. D.).

1st Lieut. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., is detailed to act as a member of a Board, constituted under the authority of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, for the investigation of projects and inventions concerning life saving ordnance, and he will report by letter for this duty to Mr. S. I. Kimball, Gen. Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, Treasury Dept. (S. O., April 26, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, and will report to the C. O. of the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., for duty (S. O., April 23, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. W. S. Tremaine having received a summons to appear as witness before the Retiring Board now in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will repair to that point from Fort Dodge, Kas., and report to the Recorder of Board (S. O. 80, April 23, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. A. A. Yeomans, now at Fort Griffin, will accompany Co. E to Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 82, April 19, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. James Rorke will proceed to Fort Halleck, Nev., and report for duty to the C. O. of that post, relieving A. A. Surg. Henry S. Haskin, the latter when relieved to report to the Medical Director of the Dept. of California, for annulment of contract at his own request (S. O. 40, April 14, M. D. P.).

A. A. Surgeon C. A. Sewall will, on Capt. Hooker's arrival at Ojo Caliente, N. M., report to him for duty in the field (S. O. 88, April 18, D. N. M.).

During the temporary absence of the post surgeon, Surgeon J. C. Baily will attend the sick at Fort Point San José, Cal. (S. O. 89, April 10, M. D. P.).

Asst. Surg. L. A. La Garde, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. B., April 29 (S. O. 61, April 26, D. E.).

Surg. Basil Norris is detailed a member of the Board of Officers convened in Washington, D. C., by S. O. 231, Oct. 14, 1878, from the War Dept., for the examination of candidates for appointment as Superintendents of National Cemeteries, vice Surgeon J. S. Billings, relieved (S. O. 88, April 23, W. D.).

Surg. W. H. Forwood, in addition to the Medical Officers designated in S. O. 97, of the 23d instant, from the War Dept., will represent the Medical Dept. of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in Atlanta, Ga., May 6, proximo (S. O., April 25, W. D.).

The following named Medical Officers will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., to represent the Medical Dept. of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in that city the 6th of May, proximo, returning to their proper stations after adjournment of the Association: Surg. J. J. Woodward, Surg. J. S. Billings, and Asst. Surg. R. M. O'Reilly (S. O., April 23, W. D.).

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, Major H. B. Reese, P. D., St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 39, April 23, D. D.).

One month, to apply for extension of three months, Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M. (Charleston, S. C.), to take effect when, in the opinion of the Chief Q. M. of the Dept., his services can be spared (S. O. 74, April 23, D. S.).

### PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

In addition to the duty assigned him in par. 2, S. O. 71, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Mo., Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., will, after making the payment at Fort Lewis, Colo., return to Ft. Garland and proceed thence to Fort Union, N. M., and pay the troops at that point to include April 30, 1879. After completing this duty, Major Rucker will return to his station, paying en route the troops at Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 81, April 24, D. M.).

### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, ETC.

Hosp. Steward L. O. Farinthy is assigned to duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and will report to the C. O. of that post, on or before the 1st proximo, for duty, relieving Hosp. Steward J. S. Meredith, who will proceed and report to the C. O. of Co. B, 4th Cav., for duty in the field (S. O. 80, April 23, D. M.).

Hosp. Steward Max Siebert, from temporary duty at Fort Snelling to duty at Fort Shaw, Mon. (S. O. 89, April 23, D. D.).

The C. O. Dept. of Arizona will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hosp. Steward Charles A. Smith, now serving in his command, to take effect upon his next re-enlistment (S. O., April 25, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Augustus von Clossman, Fort A. Lincoln, and Hosp. Steward Geo. O. Ent, Fort Meade, are ordered to exchange station (S. O. 40, April 24, D. D.).

### THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and B. D. F. E. M., Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. E. Fort Harney, Ore.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.

Detached Service.—Major John Green will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and report to the U. O. of that post for duty, particularly in connection with the companies selected to proceed to, and establish a temporary camp near the Yakima river (S. O. 85, April 5, D. C.).

Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Lieut. Edward Hunter, Regtl. Adj., 2d Lieuts. William H. Miller, R. Q. M., J. F. Reynolds Landis, members, and 3d Lieut. George B. Backus, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., April 18 (S. O. 87, April 10, D. C.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Thomas T. Knox, three months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., April 29, W. D.).

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel ———.—Headquarters and C. D. G. M., Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. K. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Samuel M. Swigert is detailed a member of the Board of Officers, instituted by par. 2, S. O. 28, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 89, April 23, D. D.).

Relieved.—Upon receipt of this order at Fort Ellis, 1st Lieut. Frank U. Robinson will be relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 24, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, and will then relieve 2d Lieut. James N. Allison in the duties of Judge-Advocate of the Court (S. O. 89, April 23, D. D.).

1st Lieut. M. E. O'Brien is relieved as member of the Board of Officers instituted by par. 2, S. O. 28, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 39, April 23, D. D.).

Retired.—Capt. E. R. Wells having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the Service, he is retired from active service (S. O., April 23, W. D.).

3rd CAVALRY, Colonel ———.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. F. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; C. H. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. M. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C. H. E. Fort McKinney, W. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.

Nomination.—Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Carr, 5th Cav., has been nominated by the President to be Colonel of the 6th Cavalry, vice Oakes, retired.

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Fort Grant, A. T.; H. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. E. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Relieved.—Col. James Oakes, having applied for retirement, is relieved from duty and will proceed to his home (S. O., April 29, W. D.).

Retired.—Col. James Oakes is, on his own application, after more than thirty years' service, hereby retired from active service (S. O., April 29, W. D.).

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. C. G. H. I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.; E. M. Fort Meade, D. T.

"Suicide is Confession."—A despatch from Bismarck, April 28, says: "Corporal Rowland, of the 7th Cav., who was accused of killing James Brooks, a freighter, at a ball in Bismarck New Year's night, was found dead on the bank of the Missouri, with a pistol bullet in his head. He recently deserted from Fort Lincoln and took to a skiff. He floated down the river sixty miles, and went into camp on shore. After partaking of supper he evidently thought he would end his desertion and escape remorse. His suicide is accepted as proof that he shot Brooks."

8th CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Ringgold, Texas; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. E. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, twenty-five days (S. O. 81, April 18, D. T.).

1st Lieut. G. F. Foote, R. Q. M., five months (S. O., April 25, W. D.).

Retired.—1st Lieut. W. Stephenson having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, he is retired (S. O., April 23, W. D.).

9th CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. Fort Lewis, Colo.

Change of Station.—Capt. George A. Purington, now en route to Fort Stanton, N. M., will on arrival there assume command of the post (S. O. 23, March 19, D. N. M.).

The 9th Cavalry Band, Lieut. W. W. Tyler commanding, will proceed from Fort Bayard to Fort Stanton, N. M., and take station (S. O. 39, April 23, D. N. M.).

Detached Service.—Major A. P. Morrow, Capt. C. D. Beyer, 1st Lieut. Patrick Cusack, W. H. Hugo, members, G. C.-M. Fort Bayard, N. M., May 4 (S. O. 79, April 23, D. M.).

Co. K (Parker's) is detailed as escort to the Colorado and Utah Boundary Line Surveying Party, under the direction of Mr. Rollin J. Reeves, and will at once proceed from Fort Garland, Colo., and comply with letter of instructions from this office of this date. The company will be fully armed and equipped for field service and supplied with sixty days' rations, and will take the field without its 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 39, April 23, D. N. M.).

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. Martin B. Hughes will proceed on the 19th inst. from Santa Fe, to join his proper station, Fort Lewis, Colo., for duty (S. O. 38, April 18, D. N. M.).

Field Service.—Co. E, (Fort Union, N. M.), will proceed at once fully armed and equipped for field service and rationed for 60 days, to Ojo Caliente, N. M., for scouting duty. Lieut. R. T. Emmet, with detachment of Indian Scouts, now at Fort Bayard, N. M., will proceed at once to Ojo Caliente, N. M., and report to Capt. A. E. Hooker for duty in the field. Co. I will upon arrival of Capt. Hooker at Ojo Caliente, N. M., report to him for scouting duty (S. O. 33, April 18, D. N. M.).

10th CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. E. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Elliott, Tex.

1st ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. E. Fort Adams, B. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Frobie, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Isaac T. Webster is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics



at the University of the State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., to take effect June 30, 1879 (S. O., April 23, W. D.).

**Detached Service.**—Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andrus, Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., 2d Lieut. Edwin McNeill, members, and 2d Lieut. Adam Blaker, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 29 (S. O. 66, April 26, D. E.).

**Detached Service.**—Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, William P. Van Ness, John Pope, Jr., 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, Albert Todd, Frederick Marsh, members, and 1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis, Adj., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Adams, R. I., May 1 (S. O. 67, April 28, D. E.).

**2ND ARTILLERY.**—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; F. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L. Ft. Clark, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., A. A. Q. M., at Fort Johnston, N. C., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the Beaufort and Florence National Cemeteries, S. C. (S. O. 74, April 28, D. S.).

**To Join.**—1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley is relieved from duty at the University of the State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., to take effect June 30, 1879, when he will proceed to join his battery (S. O., April 23, W. D.).

**3RD ARTILLERY.**—Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Flatteburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. J. G. Turnbull, member, G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 29 (S. O. 66, April 26, D. E.).

**Leave Extended.**—Capt. John B. Myrick, four days (S. O. 65, April 25, D. E.).

**Revoked.**—Par. 1, S. O. 50, from Hdqrs Dept. of the East, directing Major Gustavus A. De Rusey to proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and assume command of that post, is revoked (S. O. 67, April 28, D. E.).

**Retired.**—1st Lieut. A. T. Abbott is retired, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service (S. O., April 23, W. D.).

**4TH ARTILLERY.**—Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio Cal.

**Change of Station.**—2d Lieut. George L. Anderson will report to Lieut.-Col. S. B. Holbird, D. Q. M. G., Chief Q. M. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, to assist him in his duties of Post Q. M. of the Presidio of San Francisco, more specially in the duties which pertain to the troops of the garrison and the routine duties of the post (S. O. 40, April 14, M. D. P.).

**5TH ARTILLERY.**—Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and B. Ft. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

**Detached Service.**—The Hospital at the Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., having been reported completed, a Board to consist of 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith (the only officer available at the post), will examine the building and report if the work has been done in accordance with the terms of the contract (S. O. 73, April 26, D. S.).

**Capt. G. A. Kense, J. B. Rawles, D. H. Kinzie, 1st Lieut. T. R. Adams, J. E. Sawyer, 2d Lieut. G. E. Sage, W. R. Hamilton, Granger Adams, members, and 1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum, J. A. of G. C. M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., April 29 (S. O. 73, April 26, D. S.).**

**Major Richard Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept.,** will proceed to inspect the posts of Fort Monroe, Va., Washington Arsenal, D. C. (Artillery Troops), and Fort McHenry, Md., and all public property thereat requiring the action of an inspector; also the money accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Baltimore, Md., and at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 63, April 23, D. E.).

**To Join.**—1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts is relieved from duty at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn., and will proceed to join his battery (S. O., April 24, W. D.).

**Leaving Charleston.**—On the departure of the 5th Artillery from Charleston, General Siegling, who commands a brigade of militia, addressed a note to General Hunt thanking him for his uniform courtesy to the people of that city and for the assistance he had often rendered in the preservation of order. He added that General Hunt had endeared himself to all the people, causing the uniform he wore to be regarded as the badge of the "officer and the gentleman," and making the "old flag" welcome as of old in the sight of the citizens. He concluded by requesting General Hunt to name a time when it would be convenient for him and his officers to accept a more formal expression of sincere appreciation and high regard. General Hunt was too busy to accept the invitation, but in his letter of dismissal he says:

Coming among you as strangers, you received us in the kindest manner, and with soldierly frankness gave us your kindness in advance. It is a great satisfaction to know that the consequent feelings of mutual regard and esteem have continued uninterrupted and grown, so that we part now rather as comrades than as persons who have been casually thrown together. Please to receive for yourself and to communicate to the officers of the Brigade our hearty thanks—and especially mine—for the good words you have given us, and the kindly feelings which dictated them. We will remember them, and mark "with a white stone" the period of our service in Charleston.

**1st INFANTRY.**—Colonel —.—Headquarters and A. C. R. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

**Detached Service.**—Major H. M. Lenz will be relieved from the command of Fort Meade by the officer of the garrison next in rank to him, and from duty in Dept. of Dakota, on the 15th day of May next, and

will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report on the 1st of July next, for duty to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point (S. O. 40, April 24, D. D.).

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. John Hamilton, to July 1, 1879, on account of disability (S. O., April 25, W. D.).

**2ND INFANTRY.**—Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C. K. Op. Howard, Idaho T.; E. I. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam will proceed to Fort Colville, W. T., and carry out the instructions of the Dept. Comdr., contained in letter of April 11 (S. O. 38, April 11, D. C.).

**3RD INFANTRY.**—Colonel —.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

**Rejoin.**—Lieut.-Col. John R. Brooke will proceed to rejoin his station at Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 40, April 24, D. D.).

**4TH INFANTRY.**—Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. E. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

**Detached Service.**—Major T. T. Thornburgh, member, G. C. M. Fort Omaha, Neb., April 28 (S. O. 33, April 21, D. P.).

**5TH INFANTRY.**—Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

**6TH INFANTRY.**—Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

**Detached Service.**—The following named officers will repair to N. Y. City, when required, to give evidence before the G. C. M. instituted by S. O. 66, from Hdqrs of the Army, viz: 1st Lieut. C. G. Penney, R. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, Regtl. Adj. (S. O. 39, April 23, D. D.).

**7TH INFANTRY.**—Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. Fort Logan, M. T.

**8TH INFANTRY.**—Col. August V. Kantz.—Headquarters and A. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; F. Mojave, A. T.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; B. Fort Yuma, Cal.

**Leave of Absence.**—A Retiring Board having found 1st Lieut. Frank T. Adams temporarily incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence for eight months on account of disability, to take effect May 1, 1879 (S. O., April 29, W. D.).

**9TH INFANTRY.**—Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. Andrew S. Burt, 1st Lieut. Alfred Morton, R. Q. M., William E. Hoffman, William L. Carpenter, 2d Lieut. Walter S. Wyatt, Edgar B. Robertson, members, and 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Lee, Adj., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Omaha, Neb., April 28 (S. O. 33, April 21, D. P.).

**10TH INFANTRY.**—Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

**11TH INFANTRY.**—Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. K. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. Fort Sully, D. T.

**12TH INFANTRY.**—Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; E. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.

**Rejoin.**—The presence of Capt. Thomas Byrne being no longer required before the Retiring Board in session at Presidio San Francisco, Cal., he will return to his station, Prescott Bks, A. T., for duty (S. O. 39, April 10, M. D. P.).

**13TH INFANTRY.**—Colonel —.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Bator Rouge Bks, La.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.

**14TH INFANTRY.**—Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. B. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

**Retired.**—Capt. Joseph H. Van Derslice, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, he is retired from active service (S. O., April 23, W. D.).

**15TH INFANTRY.**—Colonel —.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T. P. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

**Change of Station.**—1st Lieut. W. O. Cory is relieved from duty in command of Co. G at Fort Bliss, Tex. He will turn over the command of it to its 2d Lieut., C. M. Shaffer, and proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty with company (S. O. 23, March 19, D. N. M.).

**2d Lieut. C. E. Garst** will at once relieve 2d Lieut. S. S. Pague of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Stanton, N. M. Upon being relieved as above, Lieut. Pague will join his company at Fort Marcy, N. M., for duty (S. O. 24, March 19, D. N. M.).

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. J. A. Maney, member, G. C. M. Fort Bayard, N. M., May 4 (S. O. 79, April 23, D. M.).

**16TH INFANTRY.**—Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; J. E. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; F. G. Ft. Wallace, Kas.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. Merritt Barber, having received a summons to appear as witness before a G. C. M. now in session in the city of New York, will repair to that point from Fort Reno, I. T., and report to Major D. G. Swain, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 78, April 21, D. M.).

The journey from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., made on public business, by Col. G. Pennypacker, on the 22d inst., is approved. Col. G.

Pennypacker, having completed the business to be transacted at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will return to his proper station, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 81, April 24, D. M.).

**2d Lieut. T. C. Woodbury** is detailed as J. A. of G. C. M. convened at Fort Reno, I. T., by par. 2, S. O. 68, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 79, April 23, D. M.).

**Relieved.**—1st Lieut. Merritt Barber is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. convened at Fort Reno, I. T., by par. 2, S. O. 68, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 79, April 23, D. M.).

**Rejoin.**—1st Lieut. George M. Love, having been discharged from further attendance before the Retiring Board in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will return to his station at Fort Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 80, April 23, D. M.).

**17th INFANTRY.**—Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and C. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

**18th INFANTRY.**—Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—(Changing station.)

**19th INFANTRY.**—Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; A. C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.

**Rejoin.**—Major H. A. Hambricht, having been discharged from further attendance before the Retiring Board in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will return to his station, Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 81, April 24, D. M.).

**20th INFANTRY.**—Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

**21st INFANTRY.**—Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; C. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; B. E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

**Change of Station.**—2d Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead is relieved from duty at Fort Canby, W. T., and will proceed, reporting at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia en route, to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and take command of Co. C. Upon the arrival of Lieut. Eltonhead at Fort Lapwai, Co. C will be relieved from duty at that post, and proceed to, and take station at, Priest Rapids, W. T. (S. O. 38, April 11, D. C.).

**Detached Service.**—The journey performed by 2d Lieut. Willis Wittich from Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to Fort Vancouver, W. T., upon public business, is authorized and confirmed (S. O. 36, April 9, D. C.).

**Leave Extended.**—2d Lieut. Willis Wittich, four months (S. O., April 29, W. D.).

**22ND INFANTRY.**—Colonel David S. Stanley.—En route to Department of Texas.

**Leave of Absence.**—Ten days, Capt. Charles A. Webb, with the understanding that if his company leaves Fort Mackinac, Mich. (under existing orders), for the Dept. of Texas, prior to the expiration of the leave, he will join it en route either at Detroit, Mich., or Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 63, April 22, D. E.).

**Leave Extended.**—Capt. Mott Hooton, ten days (S. O., April 25, W. D.).

**23RD INFANTRY.**—Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B. E. F. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. K. North Fork of the Canadian; I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

**24TH INFANTRY.**—Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, with leave to apply for extension of four months, Lieut. Col. W. R. Shafter, Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 85, April 23, D. T.).

**25TH INFANTRY.**—Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; A. G. K. Fort Concho, Tex. † In the field.

**To Join.**—1st Lieut. Frederic A. Kendall is relieved from duty at the Brooks School, Cleveland, Ohio, to take effect June 30, 1879, when he will proceed to join his regiment (S. O., April 24, W. D.).

**Military Academy.**—On Surg. certificate, the leave of absence granted Cadet Howard K. Gilman, 4th Class, U. S. M. A., is extended to Aug. 20, 1879 (S. O., April 29, W. D.).

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### LITTLE WOLF'S SURRENDER.

Speaking of the capture by Lieut. W. P. Clark, 2d Cavalry, of Little Wolf's band, the *Pioneer Press* says: "Clark is a master of the sign language and can talk Sioux considerably. He is a careful, sensible, and brave man. The estimate placed upon this victory by the garrison at Keogh was mirrored in an ovation that was given him on his return. The troops were all out, the cannon thundered, the band played 'Hail to the Chief,' and men, women, and children crowded around him with their heartiest congratulations. It was the true soldier's triumph, and yet he hadn't killed anybody." Of the surrender it says:

Before he got close on the fugitives he called about him his Cheyenne scouts led by Brave Wolf. He said that he would not ask them to fight against their own people, but if they would not he wanted to know it now. Brave Wolf was very serious and said that Little Wolf was his brother-in-law, that he liked his people, but he had been two years at Keogh, had found the white man true to his word and he had cast his fortunes with him; he would go on with the white chief and do all he could to make Little Wolf surrender, and if he would not surrender then he would fight him as hard as the white soldier. Lieutenant Clark took him at his word and ordered his command to move on. The Cheyennes retreated to a place called Strong Point and made their stand. This point is a high bluff with a flat top and low lands surrounding the base. It is one of nature's forts. A conference was held at Clark's camp between himself and Little Wolf. Clark frankly told him his terms were unconditional surrender. He could do no better. Brave Wolf argued with his brother, showing him that successful resistance was impossible. The rivers were impassable and the country full of troops besides Clark's. Little Wolf was sad but gave no response. He departed before being found. Before Clark was prepared to make his assault Little Wolf sent for him to come to his camp. Clark said to his fellow officers: "You needn't go with me unless you want to. If you do, you must go unarmed. As for me, I am going, and I will show them by my acts that I mean good faith. If



It is treachery, I can't help it." Clark and Brave Wolf went in. They had a long talk, resulting in the unconditional surrender of 160 persons and 300 ponies. Clark knew Little Wolf at Cheyenne Agency, where he was once a corporal in an Indian organization commanded by him (Clark). It breaks an Indian's heart to take his gun and pony away from him rashly. Clark permitted them to move quite a distance towards Keogh before disarming. He got at the business gradually and let them down easy. We did it so gently and firmly that the Indians almost liked their treatment. His courtesy has completely established Little Wolf's equilibrium and he is happier at Keogh than he has been for a long time.

On the 26th of April the President issued a proclamation, warning all persons against removing or settling upon lands in the Indian Territory without the consent of the proper agent of the Indian Department.

### THE STANLEY COURT-MARTIAL.

The Stanley Court-martial was not in session on Thursday, April 24. Friday, the 25th, Gen. McMahon, counsel for Gen. Stanley, in closing the case for the defence, introduced a number of written documents. One was the letter written by Gen. Hazen June 4, 1876, calling upon the Attorney-General to enforce the law of 1866 requiring the Commissary Department to keep certain necessary articles on hand and furnish them to the soldiers at cost price. This letter came in due course to Commissary-General R. Macfeely, who indorsed it with a quotation of the law, and the words: "The Subsistence Department is now purchasing and keeping on hand for sale to officers and enlisted men, at cost price, all articles designated by the Inspector-General, and has done so since July 1, 1867, when it went into effect. The indorsement further added that those officers who had written on the law, as Gen. Hazen had in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, had not quoted the law, but had given their own version of its "character," as well as its "intent and necessity." The letter was then forwarded to Gen. Sherman, who wrote the following letter to Gen. Hazen:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1876.

Gen. W. B. Hazen, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War has handed me a paper, of which the inclosed is a copy, which he thinks is a breach of propriety and of discipline on your part, and which he thinks I should correct. My appreciation of your past services and high character lead me to submit the paper to you, omitting the printed slip, with a few remarks. In your letter of June 4, 1876, and in the printed article cut from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which forms a part of your communication, you have certainly fallen into many errors of fact. The law requiring the Commissary Department to provide the Army such articles as the Inspector-General may designate, as embodied in the Statutes at Large (section 1144), has been executed to the extent of the lists submitted by the Inspector-General (Marcy), and I know the fact, because he has from time to time enlarged the list, and has consulted me in preparing them. Your communication is also addressed to the Attorney-General, which of itself is a reflection on the Secretary of War, and a positive breach of Army Regulations. Your estimate of the saving to the Army of from \$25 to \$50 per soldier, or \$1,000,000 in the aggregate, proves too much, viz., that it would necessitate an appropriation of at least \$4,000,000 to fulfill your calculation of the means necessary to fulfill the object and purpose of the law.

Gen. Macfeely's exhibit of the sales to soldiers and officers at your own post, Fort Buford, seems conclusive that the law has been for more than a year in fair and liberal operation, under your own personal observation. I advise you to frankly admit your error in this matter, and to believe that many others have the interests of the soldier as much at heart as you can possibly have.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The "printed slip" referred to is part of a letter addressed by Gen. Hazen to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and published in the paper of May 27, 1876. Gen. Hazen on the 13th of July wrote to Gen. Sherman a letter in which he said:

I have the honor to respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and I frankly accept the correction therein. I must be pardoned, however, for saying that the article specified by the late Commissary-General Eaton as "soldiers' stores," a distinct class, so-called, in contradistinction to what is known as "officers' stores," have never been furnished to any of the troops that I have served with. In this connection I respectfully refer to Gen. Marcy. My estimate of savings may be too large, as I did not seek accuracy so much as illustration. I desire to say that I never doubted the perfect willingness of the present Commissary-General to carry out the law of 1866 fully, and that no officer of the Army has ever occupied a higher place in my esteem.

GEN. HAZEN IN REBUTTAL.

The first witness called in rebuttal was General Emerson Opydyke, who was captain in the 41st Ohio, one of the regiments of General Hazen's brigade. To the question, "Did you see General Hazen at Shiloh," prompt objection was made by General Stanley's counsel, who insisted that the Judge-Advocate should be confined on the rebuttal to such matters only as disproved the defence. In substance, General McMahon's argument was as follows:

The defence had admitted the writing of a certain letter, but it denied any hand in its publication or any malice in connection with it. No proof had been offered by the prosecution either of publication or malice, and it was now too late to pretend to offer any proof on those points. It was sufficient for the defence to satisfy the court that he had acted in good faith in preferring charges against Gen. Hazen, and in the strict line of his duty, and that his attitude had been in every respect that of an officer and a gentleman. But the Judge-Advocate was now seeking to introduce a line of testimony whose only object was to prove the character of a party not in the trial. It was on record that Gen. Hazen should be tried as soon as the trial of Gen. Stanley had been concluded, and on his trial alone should all this testimony as to his character and bravery be admitted. Gen. Hazen's character had been attacked by the defence only so far as it was necessary for Gen. Stanley to exculpate himself. It would not be pretended by the Judge-Advocate that he intended to discredit such witnesses as Gen. Crittenden, Gen. Wood, Dr. Murray, Col. Bush, and other prominent officers, comprising all the division commanders of Gen. Buell's army, and all the regimental commanders of Gen. Hazen's brigade. If the Judge-Advocate proposed to attack the credibility of such witnesses, the defence had no objection to his making the attempt. But he would not pretend that he was going to make any such attack. This objection had already been settled by the decision of the court in the matter of the interrogatories to be addressed to Gen. Howard. It was of the very highest importance that the court should be consistent in all its proceedings. As it was a court of the highest rank that had assembled in this country for many years, its decisions would be quoted as important precedents in what was now becoming a well-defined science—military jurisprudence. The question now raised was no ordinary one. The defence had insisted all along that Gen. Stanley had the best of reasons for believing that his charges against Gen. Hazen were true. If Gen. Hazen so much desired vindication, why had he not sought it when, in that memorable conversation with the President, he was questioned concerning Gen. Stanley's charges against him?

Must he now, on the trial of another, seek that vindication? He chose rather to remain abroad until the Statute of Limitations outlawed those charges, and then he returned and stirred up this whole thing. If he chose to waive the Statute of Limitations, the Judge-Advocate could go and try him before this court, and it was the Judge-Advocate's duty to do this. It was Gen. Hazen's business and not that of the defence, as to how he got redress. Gen. Hazen had the opportunity of being tried before Gen. Stanley. Gen. Stanley had even asked that the Judge-Advocate place Gen. Hazen on trial first. The court should not admit testimony which could have been offered when the prosecution was presenting its side of the case.

Judge-Advocate Swain read a long document in support of his position, and the necessity of introducing, as he proposed, testimony at this point. In substance his argument was as follows:

The gallantry in action and truthfulness and honesty of General Hazen had been seriously assailed by the defence in argument and testimony. Had the defence in the beginning confined itself to the claim later made, and abandoned all claims as to their ability to show the truth of the libelous imputations by independent evidence, outside of the beliefs of the accused, the struggles of the defence for the past eight days would have been obviated, and the fact that Gen. Stanley believed these things himself without pretence or claim that they were true, would have been admitted by the Government. It was now too late for the accused to recede from his original position, after having on the record every character of evidence tending to prove and establish the imputations contained in the libelous writing. The prosecution thus far had offered evidence only in proof of the publication, and aiding and abetting in the publication, of the defamatory writings set forth in the several specifications to the charges. It had not yet been heard upon the matter of the truth of the defamatory imputations. The testimony and artifice resorted to by the defence in this case had been astounding. The entire subject of the defence was new matter, and had not been adverted to by the prosecution. In reply to this new matter, the prosecution proposed to introduce evidence showing that Gen. Hazen had led and commanded his brigade at Shiloh from daylight to noon; that his absence was satisfactorily explained to Gen. Nelson and Buell, and that he was commended by them; that his brigade held the ground occupied by the monument at Stone River; that every word of the history of his battle of Mission Ridge could be substantiated; that Gen. Hazen was at the front at Pickett's Mills; that he did not volunteer to give testimony to the Military Committee on Post-traders, and that General Stanley had been assailing and criticizing Gen. Hazen in violation of an agreement made by him in reference to the Fort Rice difficulty. It was absurd to suggest that Gen. Hazen could seek redress at the hands of a Court of Inquiry, while such a court might have been proper in the first instance, had Gen. Stanley confined his charges to official channels, his publication of them called for the operation of another branch of the machinery for the administration of remedial justice in the Army.

Gen. McMahon declared further that the whole statement of the Judge-Advocate needed correction. It was an evasion from beginning to end, and was intended to divert the mind of the court from the issue before it. He indignantly denied that there had been any "shifting" on the part of the defence. The Judge-Advocate knew full well that he could not accuse Gen. Stanley of want of magnanimity, for he knew that there was a cloud of witnesses whom he had not called.

Gen. Hancock ordered the court to be closed while the question was being deliberated. Upon reopening the following decision was rendered: "For the purpose of correcting statements of incidents or facts in the testimony presented by the accused, competent testimony which might have been accessible to the accused may be introduced, provided it is strictly confined to matters alleged in the specifications."

Gen. Opydyke was again asked by the Judge-Advocate whether he saw Gen. Hazen at the battle of Shiloh. General McMahon announced that he would summon other witnesses if the prosecution was going to reopen its case. Gen. Hancock cautioned the witness to confine his statements to specific questions, as a narrative would not, under the decision of the court, be allowed. He was obliged to check the witness repeatedly, who, Gen. McMahon suggested, was altogether too willing a witness. The witness testified that he saw Gen. Hazen before daylight on the 7th of April, 1862, and repeatedly during the day; Gen. Hazen formed the 19th Brigade during the night and commanded it during the battle; the 9th Indiana and 6th Kentucky he formed in front, and the 41st Ohio in the rear as a reserve; the firing began about 6 o'clock; the brigade became engaged about 8 o'clock; it made a charge about 11 o'clock; the fighting ceased about 12 o'clock; Gen. Hazen did not lead the charge; in a counter charge by the rebels, the 41st Ohio fell back; witness and Gen. Hazen tried, without success, to collect the men together; the men had thinned out considerably, and Gen. Hazen then made application to an officer of the brigade in the rear to be put into the fight; witness became separated, he did not know how, from Gen. Hazen, and he did not see him again during the day; it was about 1 o'clock when they were separated.

Judge-Advocate—Did Gen. Hazen appear nervous?

Gen. McMahon—I object. We offered no evidence in reference to his appearance—it was his disappearance.

The cross-examination of the witness was begun by Gen. McMahon with the question: "Were you in command of the 41st Ohio that day?"

Witness (hesitating)—That is a very difficult question to answer.

Gen. Hancock—I think the question ought to be answered. I never was yet in command without knowing it.

Witness—You were never under the same circumstances.

Gen. Hancock (drily)—Probably not.

Witness continued: I was in command that day; there were no field officers of the regiment around; I don't know where the 6th Kentucky or the 9th Indiana or their colonels were when the 41st Ohio was driven back; it was about two hours before I parted with Gen. Hazen that the charge took place; I don't know the name or the rank of the officer to whom Gen. Hazen applied to be put into the fight again; I don't know whether Gen. Hazen meant the brigade or himself personally in his application.

The cross-examination was resumed on Saturday by the Judge-Advocate, who, after asking a few questions in regard to the position of Gen. Opydyke's command during and after the battle of Shiloh, introduced a letter from Gen. Hazen to Gen. Opydyke on which was an endorsement, the witness identifying the handwriting as his own. The letter and indorsement were as follows:

83 PINE ST., CINCINNATI, O., NOV. 2, 1872.

General Emerson Opydyke, New York City:

Since the publication of my book, some general criticism of the genuineness and character of my services in our late civil war has come to my notice, especially in the particular instances I have had occasion to mention. In illustrating certain points under discussion. Among other things, that at the battle of Shiloh I was not with my brigade, but ran away from it. You will remember the old story made up by Colonel Whitaker, of the 6th Kentucky.

You were with me during nearly all that battle in which my brigade was engaged, and after our charge and the entire flight of the brigade was over, when the brigade was entirely broken and scattered, and when all the survivors went to the rear. You will remember that you and myself and two or three others were in front of all the rest, and were the last to turn back, and that we were together for at least a half mile in the retreat. Please state on 'his letter as an indorsement what you actually know and remember about all these points, also the kind of a country we had to pass through both in going forward and backward. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN, Col. 6th Ind., Bvt. Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully returned.

NEW YORK, NOV. 11, 1872.

I was captain in the 41st Ohio Infantry and acted as major of it at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., 1862. The regiment then formed a part of Hazen's brigade. This brigade met the enemy about sunrise April 7, was heavily engaged at short range for several hours, and then made an effective assault, drove the enemy in disorder and captured several pieces of artillery. The ground over which this charge was made was in the main covered by a dense growth of timber. From this cause and from heavy losses in the fighting previous to the charge, the continuity of our line was necessarily broken. Unfortunately no troops came to support us, and we were forced to yield to the advance of the enemy's second and solid line of battle. Not having anything with which to spike the captured guns, we rendered them useless for the remainder of the battle by ramming them with mud. I saw Hazen on horseback riding along his line encouraging his men by words and example during the whole of the fight and charge; and while retreating we were together in constant endeavor to rally the remnants of his command. Hazen was brave, dauntless, effective—all his most ardent friends could have desired.

E. Opydyke.

Late Brevet Major General Vols.

The Judge-Advocate also offered in evidence a letter written by Gen. Stanley to Gen. Opydyke, in which the former told Gen. Opydyke what he thought of his veracity in general and so far as it related to the contents of that indorsement in particular. Gen. McMahon read it, and with a laugh suggested that it be kept out of the evidence. Gen. Stanley differed with his counsel, and assured the court that he was perfectly willing that it should be received. It was laid aside for the time being, however. Gen. Opydyke's attention was then called by the Judge-Advocate to that picture of the charge of Gen. Hazen's brigade at Shiloh, in which Gen. Hazen leads the line. Gen. Opydyke said he never looked at the picture without feeling very indignant. The witness did not think he was lost in the woods while in company with Gen. Hazen; he did not know exactly the condition of the brigade when his regiment (41st Ohio) retired.

He had several conversations with Gen. Stanley about the matter. The first was soon after Gen. Hazen left for Vienna. Before he left he told me that Gen. Stanley thought I had too much credit for the battle of Franklin, but declined to make any explanation, saying he would do so on his return. I never had any explanation, and called Gen. Hazen's attention to it, for I had Gen. Stanley's indorsement of a very satisfactory character, and it did not seem that he would take the two positions. Then it grew into the battle of Shiloh, and I detailed, in the main, the conversation with Gen. Stanley. The latter gave me the impression from his conversation that he believed Gen. Hazen was a coward—something which I never believed—and that Hazen was away from his brigade at the landing. Where Hazen was after he and I separated I never knew until after this trial began. I have heard but never knew. I told Stanley that I knew I saw Gen. Hazen in the fight, and that he behaved with gallantry and bravery. The last conversation was some time last summer.

A question as to what the witness knew of Gen. Hazen's character for gallantry and bravery was objected to and ruled out, also a question as to whether Gen. Hazen's brigade had a fight on the day of Shiloh after witness left.

Robert L. Kimberly, who was 1st lieutenant of the 41st Ohio Vols., and A. A. G. on Gen. Hazen's staff, testified as to the General's presence with his brigade at Shiloh from the time it was called up at daybreak to the time of the charge in which Hazen took part, and afterwards up to about one o'clock, when witness was himself wounded, and left his regiment for an hour and a half. On his return he found the regiment reforming, with Gen. Hazen in command.

The witness also testified to Gen. Hazen's presence at the battles of Stone River and Pickett's Mills.

A map was shown the witness, upon which he pointed out the monument which he said was on the identical ground occupied by Gen. Hazen's brigade. He testified as to the presence of Gen. Hazen at Mission Ridge, and said that that officer ordered the forward movement. After detailing some of the incidents of the battle, he said: "The troops on the right, which Gen. Sheridan commanded, were more exposed to view, but our brigade reached the top first."

Q—Before you started up the hill did Gen. Hazen order the advance repeatedly and in a loud tone? A.—He was about as far from me as from here to that corner (indicating). He raised up and cried: "Forward! forward!" and waved his sabre, but no command could be heard far. The regiments did not move by the word of command from anybody; they moved as they saw others move.

Chas. J. Gaylord, formerly A. D. C. to Gen. Hazen, testified that he was with the General at Shiloh, where after the fight in the morning, Gen. Nelson rode up, shook hands with Hazen and the members of his staff, and personally thanked him for the action of his men during the fight.

Gen. Hazen was up with the men. The country was covered with timber and underbrush, and some open fields. The men commenced to fall back, and Gen. Hazen and his officers used their best efforts to



check them. I had occasion to get off my horse about this time, and lost sight of him, and did not see him again until about four o'clock, when he came to the 41st Ohio, where I was, and gave directions for the brigade to be got together.

Francis B. Gross, late Captain, 9th Indiana Vols., testified that at Shiloh he saw Gen. Hazen in the charge made by the 9th Indiana about half past eleven o'clock on that day, at the farthest point reached by that regiment in the charge. We were met by a heavy discharge from a battery and the regiment was repulsed, and in turning to go back I saw General Hazen within three rods of us. I think this must have been some time about half past eleven o'clock.

W. M. Beebe, Jr., late A. D. C. to Gen. Hazen, testified to the same effect, as to the general's presence in the fight. When the organization of the line was destroyed by the attack, the witness said that as he turned to go back he saw General Hazen fifty yards in front of him, and a little to his right. "Subsequently," he said, "I saw him, as I thought, too much to the left and going to the rear." The next time he remembered seeing him was between four and five o'clock that afternoon. The witness was also examined respecting the battle of Stone River, at which place also he testified to General Hazen's presence. During the cross-examination by General McMahon, the witness stated that he had received a wound at Shiloh, and that it was when riding to the rear that he turned and saw General Hazen in the front. General McMahon asked if it was customary for the aides to ride in front of their chiefs, when the witness replied that the order of precedence in that instance was reversed because it was a funeral. This remark caused much merriment.

Ex-Governor John M. Palmer, of Illinois, testified in regard to the presence of General Hazen and his brigade at the battle of Stone River. He examined the map shown him by the Judge Advocate, but could not locate with exactness the monument standing on the ground said to have been occupied by Hazen's brigade. He said that while General Hazen's troops in that battle did good service, it might be too much, perhaps, to say that General Hazen saved the field.

The next day being recalled, General Palmer in reply to a question of a member of the court, General Jeff. C. Davis, testified that the position of the rear of General Hazen's brigade at Stone River was considered an important one at that battle, and that the movements of the troops were made with a view of sustaining it; a large number of guns was massed there, and a great many troops fought over the ground, and many brigades were employed to hold the point. To General Davis' question, whether it would not be a good point on which to have erected a monument to commemorate the bravery of the whole army, the witness replied in the affirmative.

To Gen. McMahon—the lithographic map shown me by Gen. Rousseau, to which he took exception, did not correctly represent the line of troops engaged. Gen. Rousseau asserted that Gen. Hazen caused the map to be prepared.

The Court decided on Monday that the Judge Advocate had already furnished sufficient evidence in regard to the Hazen Monument at Stone River, and to Gen. Hazen's conduct at Shiloh and Mission Ridge, and that any more would be superfluous. It was willing, however, to hear any explanation which might be given of Gen. Hazen's presence at Pittsburg Landing during the Shiloh fight. This decision greatly shortens the proceedings. Gen. Stanley's counsel contended that as he had offered no testimony as to Gen. Hazen's whereabouts on the morning of the fight or on the advance none could be offered by the Judge Advocate; all that Gen. Stanley had shown was that from time to time Gen. Hazen's brigade was in the fight, but Gen. Hazen himself was not. In regard to these points there was very little conflict in the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence.

Judge Advocate Swaim replied that the evidence offered by the defence was in effect that Gen. Hazen was absent improperly from his command that day. The prosecution proposes to refute that idea by showing that General Stanley's witnesses were mistaken in regard to the time of his absence. We want to show, he said, that during the entire fighting period that day Gen. Hazen was there with his brigade. We don't deny that Gen. Hazen was at the landing, and at the proper time will show why he was there. We want to show that Gen. Hazen's brigade was broken up and was scattered.

Judge Advocate Swaim asked to introduce some extracts from official reports in relation to Shiloh, but these were objected to as offering no explanation of Gen. Hazen's absence from the field and were excluded.

The court also declined to receive the testimony of Captain James W. Scully, A. Q. M., U. S. A., called to testify to a conversation with Gen. Stanley at Fort Rice, in which Gen. Hazen was criticised by Stanley. The defence objected on the ground that if malice were to be shown by the witnesses' testimony, it was too late in the day for that; malice could not be charged against an officer who took steps to relieve the service of an improper character, and in taking those steps Gen. Stanley had not been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. In regard to the statement that Gen. Stanley had gone outside of official channels in taking those steps, and had caused the publication of defamatory articles, there had been no proof of such action presented.

The decisions of the Court so disturbed Judge Advocate Swaim's line of action that he was obliged to announce on Tuesday that he had nothing further to offer and would rest. Among the witnesses he intended to call were Judge Black, Gen. Howard, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Schofield, Stanley Matthews, Gen. Garfield, Murat Halstead, Gen. Jones, Gen. Steedman, Gens. Angur, King and Davis (members of the court).

The Judge Advocate opened Tuesday's proceedings

with a proposition to show that in an interview at Fort Rice, in 1873, Gen. Stanley retracted the statements which he had made against Gen. Hazen, and gave a solemn assurance that he would never refer to the same again, or criticize Gen. Hazen. He also proposed to establish a similar retraction by a letter from Gen. Stanley to Gen. Hazen.

Gen. McMahon objected to the introduction of such evidence at this stage of the proceedings. It would compel Gen. Stanley, he said, to produce witnesses to show that he had made such an agreement conditionally only. Gen. Stanley had stipulated that Gen. Hazen should prove to his satisfaction that his statements were without foundation. Had Gen. Hazen fulfilled his part of the stipulation properly, then Gen. Stanley would have held to his part of the agreement, and would have done everything in his power that an officer and a gentleman could have done to relieve Gen. Hazen of any reproach. If the Judge Advocate offered to show that Gen. Stanley gave his word and then broke it, the fact should have been made the subject of charges along with the others.

After retiring to consider the question the court declined to receive it. The Judge Advocate then called Gen. Hazen to the stand, and after retiring to don his uniform the General was sworn and testified as follows: "I was in command of the 19th Brigade at Shiloh, and in the fight of the 7th of April, 1862, became separated from my command; this was the first battle I had been in, and finding my horse very uneasy under fire, I dismounted a bugler and took his horse; the animal was unfit for service, being lame and jaded; I went forward with my command, was in the fight and charge, and retired when we were repulsed, although I made every effort to rally my men; I was with Lieut. Beebe when he leaped the fence with his horse on the retreat; I dared not attempt the leap with the animal I rode, and so I passed around the field, going through thick woods in my course; I did not get the proper direction of my brigade, and became bewildered in the woods [Gen. Hazen showed on the map of the battlefield the course taken by his men and that taken by himself in his efforts to find them]; I moved along through the woods, and hearing firing to my right, pushed in that direction, supposing it proceeded from my command; I found Gen. Rousseau's troops and Gen. John H. King; Gen. King told me where he thought my brigade was, and I started out again in the search, Capt. Emerson Opdycke being with me, but again became bewildered; I thought I must be somewhere near Pittsburg Landing, and determined to find one of the roads at the landing, get on the Hamburg road, up which we had moved in the morning, and so regain my brigade; I was unable to move my horse out of a slow walk; I met Dr. Murray, and feeling that my position was an awkward one, I was much depressed; I did not reach the Hamburg road till near the landing; the first people whom I met there were my servants, and they offered me something to eat; having had nothing to eat that day, I dismounted and took lunch; then I walked to the river bank, where I met Gen. Gillem; I was at the landing 20 minutes or half an hour; I mounted, took the Hamburg road and joined my brigade about 4 or 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon; I found Gen. Nelson and reported the whole circumstances to him; he expressed himself as completely satisfied, and said it was one of those unavoidable accidents that might fall to the lot of any man; there was no secret ever made of the matter, and it was never regarded except as an accident; the fighting raged with the greatest ferocity, beginning within 50 yards of the place from which we started on the charge, and my brigade became disordered in consequence; with the exception of stragglers belonging to the brigade, the first troops whom I saw on retiring were some rebel troops, whom I mistook for our own men, until on riding toward them I saw plainly their gray uniforms."

Judge Advocate—I understood you to say that your brigade was broken up?

Gen. Hazen—Entirely scattered.

In regard to Pickett's Mill the witness testified: "After our brigade had been engaged 40 minutes it became impossible to remain any longer in position; the attack was to have been made by column, but instead of that it was made by the line in detachments, and on that account, and because we expected to be supported, we remained as long at the front as we did; I did not give the command to retire, but the line, either by command of the Colonel or involuntarily, moved back; I was with it and was superintending it; Gen. Wood had moved very much to the front of the position at which I last saw him, and when I got the command to report to him I could not approach him in any other direction except from the rear; he was to the front and right of the position from which I started to join him."

The Judge Advocate then desired to question the witness in regard to the monument at Stone River, whether it was erected on substantially the same ground that was occupied by his brigade.

The court deliberated over the matter with closed doors, and decided that such testimony would only be cumulative, and on that account must be ruled out.

Judge Advocate—Under that ruling I will not ask in regard to Mission Ridge. I will ask, however, what, if any, understanding the witness had with Gen. Coburn in regard to the testimony which he gave before the House Military Committee, in 1872, in reference to post traders.

Gen. Hazen—I understood and always believed that my name, as the author of that testimony, would not be disclosed.

Q.—Had you any correspondence in which you received that assurance? A.—I received from General Garfield a letter in which he said that he had enjoined Gen. Coburn not to let my name be known.

Q.—Did you receive a letter from Gen. Stanley in reference to the Fort Rice affair?

Objected to and overruled by the court.

Cross-examined by Gen. McMahon.

When my brigade was repulsed I was with the 41st Ohio; although other portions of the brigade were mixed up with us, I don't know where the other two brigades of Gen. Nelson's division were at that time; at the time of my conversation with General King there was firing on the extreme flank; I have no recollection of asking Gen. King to be put into action; I have no recollection of seeing Gen. McCook on my way to the landing; Gen. McCook did not see me dismounted; I was, I should say, from half a mile to a mile from the landing when I met Dr. Murray; it was not far from 12 o'clock when my brigade began to fall back; I cannot say whether it was before or after that hour; it was not far from 2 o'clock when I reached the river; I cannot say whether it was before or after that hour; I don't recollect seeing Gen. Wood with Gen. Gillem, for I did not then know Gen. Wood, and was only introduced to him some time after that event; I think it was very soon after I saw Gen. Gillem that I had dinner; I don't recollect where I left Capt. Opdycke that day; I don't remember what part of the brigade I joined in the afternoon, in fact, parts of the three regiments were collected together; I know nothing of my brigade from the time I left it until I rejoined it; I saw General Nelson and explained the occurrence that evening; I heard nothing of the matter until the 5th of the following July, when Gen. Nelson told me that Col. Whitaker had been making offensive statements about it, and directed me to prefer charges against him for it; I did so, and withdrew them when Col. Whitaker expressed penitence for what he had done.

Gen. McMahon (showing the letter of the witness to Gen. Opdycke)—What do you mean by the "old story," which you speak of in this letter?

Gen. Hazen—It refers to the charge of cowardice and improper conduct which Whitaker added to the fact of my being away from my command.

In reference to Pickett's Mill, the General testified on his cross-examination: I sent officers of my staff and others two or three times to Gen. Wood during that fight; they did not return till we had fallen back; it was not till evening that I learned that one regiment had not fallen back any further than a ravine; the fighting was going on when I met Gen. Wood after being sent for. The witness spoke of his testimony before the House Committee as follows: Before beginning my testimony I spoke to Gen. Coburn, referring to a letter of Gen. Garfield's about secrecy; Gen. Coburn told me to go ahead, and it would be all right; it was from that that I gathered the impression that my name was not to be coupled with the testimony; I received no assurance from any other member of the committee than Gen. Coburn; I replied by letter to Gen. Garfield, admitting my willingness to come on to Washington to testify; when in Washington I think very likely I saw the Secretary of War, but don't recollect any particular occasion.

To Gen. Vogdes—I had nine regiments in my brigade at Pickett's Mill; an officer or orderly, I don't remember which, brought to me the order directing me to report to Gen. Wood; I don't remember whether he accompanied me back to Gen. Wood.

The letters from Gen. Garfield to Gen. Hazen in reference to the latter's appearance in Washington to give testimony were ruled out by the court. It decided to admit, however, portions of the official report of the impeachment trial of the Secretary of War, relating to the correction of his testimony by Gen. Hazen, and also a mass of documentary evidence, comprising reports and correspondence, which the Judge Advocate claimed would show that there were barriers to the execution of the post tradership law in existence in the Commissary Department. [To prove that the associate editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press had died a few weeks since, the Judge Advocate desired to call Mr. J. E. Wheelock, the present editor of that paper. Gen. McMahon regretted the death of the gentleman, but did not see how it affected this case. The witness failed to respond to his name, and the Judge Advocate announced that he had closed the rebuttal. Gen. Mahon said he had nothing to offer in sur-rebuttal, and the case was declared closed by the court. The question as to the order of procedure to be employed in the summing up was then raised by Gen. McMahon, who maintained that the defence was entitled to present the last argument to the court, although he was well aware that in the civil courts that privilege always fell to the prosecution. He quoted an extract from O'Brien's work on military jurisprudence in support of his claim.]

The court directed the gentleman to prepare his argument, and it would hear him sum up first. The prosecution would follow, and then the court would take a vote to determine whether the defence was entitled, in its judgment, to a rejoinder as suggested by the authority quoted.



## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*  
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*  
 JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk.*  
 DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*  
 STEPHAN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Supply* was put out of commission at New York on April 23.

The *Canonicus*, at New Orleans, is to be sent to Pensacola, and there put out of commission.

The repairs on the *Swearers* will cost about \$95,000, those on the *Ossipee* about \$250,000, and will furnish employment for the yard carpenters for nearly two years.

At the Boston Navy Yard a sergeant of marines replaces the detective at the gate, and saves the Government nearly \$1,000 a year. Very few watchmen remain in the yard.

CAPTAIN A. E. K. BENHAM reports the arrival of the *Richmond* at Aden, Arabia, March 26, eight days from Suez. She left there March 28 for Point de Galle, Ceylon, at which latter point Gen. Grant expected to join her.

The *Portsmouth* arrived at Hampton Roads, April 31, from Norfolk. The boys will be exercised there for a while, and then the ship will probably make a trip to Port Royal, S. C.

The terms of a great many of the men of the *Hartford* and *Essex* are soon up, and the question is under consideration which of those vessels should return home.

The *Tallapoosa* returned to the Boston Navy Yard last week from Portsmouth, and took on board the sailing launch of the *Wabash* and the steam launch of the *Richmond*, and will carry them to Annapolis, where they are to be used by the naval students.

The training ship *Minnesota*, Capt. S. B. Luce, steamed around from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to her old berth in the North River, off Twenty-third street, April 24. Enlisting has been resumed, and boats leave the landing at 11 A. M. to bring off candidates for examination. The *Minnesota* will remain there until ordered on a cruise up the Sound or elsewhere.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR THOS. J. TURNER and Medical Inspector A. L. Gihon have been appointed delegates to represent the medical department of the Navy at the meeting of the American Medical Association, which convenes at Atlanta, Ga., on the 6th of May.

The *Despatch* will probably sail in a few days from the Mediterranean station for Hampton Roads, Va. The officers generally and the crew of the *Gettysburg* are to be transferred to the *Despatch* for passage home. The commanding officer and paymaster of the *Gettysburg* will return by European steamer, and the vessel will be put out of commission, and for the present placed in charge of some of her crew as ship keepers.

THE Marine General Court-martial, which convened at the Boston Navy Yard April 8 for the trial of Lieut. F. A. Mullany, upon four different charges, finished its labors April 22, and the record of its proceedings was forwarded to the Navy Department on the following day. Before the conclusion of the trial, the misconduct of the accused before the court made it necessary to place him in charge of a provost-marshal, and caused his counsel, Mr. Wm. S. Macfarlane, to formally withdraw from the case. Master R. H. McLean, U. S. N., of the receiving ship *Wabash*, was appointed provost-marshal, and the limits of the accused were reduced to that vessel for the time being.

THE proposition to appoint masters-at-arms from the Marine Corps, which is presented by Commander A. D. Brown, U. S. N., in his prize essay, meets with general favor. Already this has been the custom with many of the more efficient and successful commanding officers of the Navy, and is found to work admirably. It has the advantage, too, of extending encouragement to reliable and well-trained sergeants to remain in the service, as the position of master-at-arms, in point of compensation, is more than equivalent to that of ordnance-sergeant in the Army. The other proposition, to detail officers' servants from the marine guard has made quite a commotion, and will be bitterly opposed, as it would tend to reduce the percentage of Americans enlisting, which is now gradually increasing.

ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE GEN. REMEY, of the Navy Department, has been in Boston for a week or ten days on public business, connected with the case of ex-Pay Clerk Reed, who was tried by court martial on board the *Hartford*, and brought home a prisoner in the *Guard* three or four months ago. A writ of habeas corpus was served on the commandant of the Navy Yard at Boston, commanding him to appear with Reed before the court, and show cause for keeping Reed in custody. The case came up, and was postponed until Monday, March 28. The Judge-Advocate General does not appear in the case, but is in possession of all the official papers bearing upon it. Reed was sentenced to imprison-

ment, but the sentence has not been yet carried fully into operation.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED

APRIL 26.—Commander Henry F. Pickens, to hold himself in readiness for the command of the *Kearsarge*.  
 Lieutenant-Commander Horace Elmer, to hold himself in readiness for duty as executive of the *Kearsarge*.  
 Midshipman Francis H. Sherman, to duty on board the *Passaic*, at Washington.

Cadet Midshipmen Albert W. Grant and Percival J. Werlick, to examination for graduation on the 5th June next.  
 Chief Engineer Edward D. Robie and Passed Assistant Engineer Benj. F. Wood to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

Ensign York Noell and Cadet Engineer Wm. B. Boggs, to continue on duty on board the *Fortune* as on other duty instead as on sea service.

Acting Boatswain Wm. H. Trary, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 28.—Medical Inspector Wm. T. Hord, to examination preliminary to promotion on the 3d May.

Ensigns Henry C. Gearing, Abraham E. Culver, Washington I. Chambers and Charles F. Pond, to the *Marion*, at Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 29.—Surgeon Jerome H. Kidder to special duty at Washington at the Smithsonian Institute.

Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. R. Roelker, to temporary duty at Norfolk in connection with the boats of the *Galena*, and when completed to return to Washington and resume duties.

Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Ambler, to special duty with Lieutenant G. W. DeLong at Washington, and when completed to report for duty on board the Arctic steamer *Jeannette*, at Mare Island.

## DETACHED.

APRIL 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Felix McCurley, from the command of the *Fortune* as on sea service, but to continue in command as on other duty.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Galt, from the *Fortune*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Mate J. M. O'Leigh, from the *Passaic*, and ordered to the *Rio Bravo*, at Brownsville, Texas.

Mate S. F. C. Smith, from the *Rio Bravo*, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

APRIL 29.—Medical Director F. M. Gunnell, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, on the 1st May, having been appointed President of the Medical Examining Boards.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander J. P. Sands, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for the month of May.

To Midshipman Wm. G. Hannum for three months from April 28.

To Lieutenant Charles F. Norton for six months from May 1.

To Lieutenant John W. Hageman for six months from April 28, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant Jerome B. House, attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, for twenty days from May 1.

To Master T. B. Howard, attached to the Plymouth for two weeks.

To Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, for two weeks from May 5.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells, attached to the Naval Hospital, New York, for two weeks from May 4.

To Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson, attached to the Naval Hospital, New York, for two weeks.

## PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Medical Director Philip Lonsdale, from April 30, 1879.

## REVOKED.

The orders of Ensign C. F. Pond, to the *Marion*, and placed on waiting orders.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending April 30, 1879:

John Thudium, corporal marines, April 22, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

## NAVAL BOARDS APPOINTED.

Medical Examining Board for examination of candidates for entrance into and promotion in Medical Corps of the Navy: Medical Director F. M. Gunnell, presiding officer; Medical Inspectors B. F. Gibbs and John C. Spear, and Surgeon Newton L. Bates and John W. Coles members.

Naval Retiring Board—Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, president; Rear-Admiral John C. Worden, Commodore D. McN. Fairfax, and Medical Directors Geo. Peck and John Y. Taylor members.

Medical Examining Board for examination of officers for promotion in the Navy—Medical Director F. M. Gunnell, presiding officer, and Medical Directors George Peck and John Y. Taylor members.

Naval Examining Board for examination of officers for promotion in the Navy—Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, president, and Rear-Admiral John L. Worden and Commodore D. McN. Fairfax members.

## ENVIRONMENT OF THE MAN OF THE SEA.

BEFORE the Washington Branch of the Naval Institute on the 23d of April Medical Inspector B. F. Gibbs read a paper on the Environment of the Man of the Sea. The subject being so extensive with that of the whole range of naval hygiene only such of the subdivisions of the science received particular attention which were considered of special importance. The persistent environment of air and water was dwelt upon at some length. The capabilities of a ship with ordinary hatch openings were shown to be much more than sufficient for ingress of air at the lowest velocity. The extraction of air by mechanical power is the only true plan for preserving the interior air of a ship in a state of purity. This to be effective must have regard to the respiratory and fermentative vitiation going on continually, and the apparatus must remove the air so that a provision shall be made for a renewal of 3,000 cubic feet, per man, per hour. Reference was made to the history of this means of ventilation, viz., by extraction of air, which had its origin in Scotland about 180 years ago, and that it has been used in the English navy and merchant service for more than twenty years. The force employed in the removal of air differs according to the character of the habitation to be ventilated, whether a house or a ship; but the principle now adopted seeks only to remove vitiated air and makes no further provision for ingress of air than an arrangement of suitable openings.

Some reference was made to the unnecessary flowing of decks with water whereby, while cleanliness is sought, the very best substitutes conditions of disease more fatal than those removed.

The value of distilled water was shown in the fact that while the writer served in the *John Adams* in China a cruise, seven men died and eleven more were brought home invalided from dysentery and diarrhoea, which began with the entrance of the ship upon the station. This fact was compared with that of a compilation of the deaths in whole service, for two years, from these diseases, wherein we find but five deaths. The special causes of disease were believed to be found in the water made use of for drinking, washing the ship, and in the air saturation, and untiring watchfulness is required to avoid disease from these sources. That a clean ship, and dry ship, and one provided with pure air will "all the hygienic bill" as well as any other general directions possible.

Reference was also made to the special environment producing change of form in the individual, which was in illustration of the direct influences of a persistent environment in a ship, whereby often obtuseness of the mind occurs, obesity of body, and vitality becomes impaired in many ways without the production of absolute disease. The "interior ship climate" is made the cause of origin of many of those diseases which can be traced to no special act of duty.

The paper as a whole evinces much thought upon the subject, and is the fruit of much experience on board ship at sea. It is an advance in the direction of making provision for the physical environments of the man of the sea which shall, at least, be abreast of his improved moral and intellectual improvement as he now receives in the training ships.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, April 29, 1879.

Some weeks since Commander F. V. McNair, Commandant of Midshipmen, was ordered to West Point on temporary duty connected with the Naval Academy. What duty did not then appear. The Commandant returned about ten days since. On yesterday week suddenly the cadets heard, at an unusual hour, the formation call sounded, and all present were made to "fall in." Then there was a count of noses, and a number of the cadets were found "Frenching," or, in the King's English, out of the Academy without leave. Another sudden call was made for them to fall in just as the cadets had gathered Saturday afternoon at the base-ball grounds, and were intensely interested in the exciting game that was proceeding. What the result of this last was, we have not been informed; but we do know that the cadets have divined some things that Commander McNair learned at West Point.

Some of the attaches of the Naval Academy are accomplished equestrians, and they do not mind where they go. A few of them recently crossed the premises of the high sheriff of this, Anne Arundel county, pulled down his fences and rode over his crops. So, in accordance with our Southern custom, he has posted them. On his gate-post on the public road may be read, under the signature of John B. Wells, an order in this wise:

"Professors, attaches and officers of the Naval Academy are forbidden to ride over these premises under the penalty of the law. Your conduct recently in pulling down my fences and riding over my crops was very ungentlemanly."

An interesting game of baseball was played on Saturday afternoon between the Severn of Annapolis and the Naval Academy nine—resulting in favor of the cadets by a score of 11 to 9. The Cadets' nine were: Conway, Bitler, Lelper, Sample, Bevington, Robinson, Lindsay, Rohrbacher, Pickrell.

The colored waiters of the Naval Academy have a May hop on the 2d proximo, and they modestly advertise it to be given "by the young men of the Naval Academy."

"H. M. S. Pinafore" was so much appreciated that it was to have been repeated at the Opera House here twice; but Miss Oliver, who acted as *Josephine*, has been called from Annapolis.

Commodore F. A. Parker's health continues to improve. Cadet-Midshipman Percy Kennett, of Montana, has resigned.

The Social Life Temperance Club of Annapolis has elected Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy as one of its delegates to the convention that meets in Baltimore May 2.

ANNAPOLIS.

THE VELOCITY OF LIGHT.—The N. Y. *Herald* correspondent, at Annapolis, Md., writes, April 23, as follows:

There are now in progress at the Naval Academy preparations for a scientific investigation of an interesting character. Ensign A. A. Michelson, United States Navy, having delivered a lecture upon "Light" before an association of scientists, made in preparation for it a series of investigations that induced him to believe that he could determine more accurately than is now known the velocity with which light travels, the two accepted computations being about a thousand miles apart in the distance asserted to be traveled in a second. Under orders from the Navy Department Ensign Michelson has erected the apparatus to determine his theory practically.

The plan is essentially that used by Foucault, with the exception that a lens of great focal length and a plain mirror are used instead of a concave mirror. This arrangement permits the use of a considerable distance, and consequently gives a longer interval of time, which insures greater accuracy. The displacement of the image of a slit is the quantity to be measured, and this in Foucault's experiments was a fraction of a millimetre—and the velocity of light could not be determined with any greater accuracy than could this displacement—which would be a fraction of one per cent. In the experiments made here by Ensign Michelson the displacement has been increased to over one hundred millimetres. Hence, the error introduced by this measurement would be less than one-thousandth of the whole, or less than twenty miles.

Another, though not an essential feature, is the use of a tuning fork, bearing a mirror on one prong, and kept in motion by a current of electricity, by means of which the speed of the revolving mirror can be ascertained with the same degree of precision. The mirror is put in motion by a blast of air furnished by a small rotary blower, which is turned by a steam engine. By this means a very steady speed is maintained. The entire apparatus is now nearly completed and in two or three weeks the observations will be commenced. Ensign Michelson (who is hardly thirty yet, by the way) invites an inspection of his method by all who are interested. He was furnished the sinews of war to make his experiments by Mr. A. G. Hemlinway, of New York.

THE OLDEST BRITISH NAVY LIST.—The oldest list of officers of the Royal Navy, preserved in the British Admiralty, bears the following title: "Admiralty Office, July 1, 1700. A List of the names of such Lieutenants who served in his Majesty's fleet during the late war. One half whereof will from time to time be entitled to half pay, during their being out of employment on shore, according to their seniorities, and his Majesty's establishment in that behalf. Dated the 18th of April, 1700." In this ancient record, the names are first given, then the dates of commission, followed by a column headed: "Which of them are now employed and how." Numerous entries of this kind appear: "Had leave to go master of a merchant ship." "Was said to be gone commander of a merchant ship to Newfoundland, in July, '99, when enquired after to be employed." "Said to be gone to sea in the merchant service, when a commission was designed him in Aug. '99." Lieutenants were then, it would also appear, employed as midshipmen, as several are so stated. Jas. Wilson, a lieutenant of 1694 appears on the list as "midshipman extra, in the *Arundel*." Walter Pigots, a lieutenant of 1694, is also "a midshipman extra in the *Bonny*"—a rather backhanded kind of promotion.



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CAPTAIN and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Robert N. Scott,  
U. S. Army, has published a very logical and conclu-  
sive argument setting forth the precedents governing  
appointments and promotions in the Army, and saying  
in conclusion:

It is an open secret that an effort is being made to induce the  
Senate to adopt the rule that no Army appointment or promo-  
tion shall be confirmed to bear date prior to that of actual nomi-  
nation to the Senate. Why an attempt should be made to in-  
troduce this innovation upon a practice uniform from the very  
foundation of the Government, except as above explained; or  
how it is to be reconciled with that provision of the Constitu-  
tion giving the President power "to fill up vacancies that may  
happen during the recess of the Senate," etc., does not appear.  
It is, however, quite evident that the adoption of the proposed  
rule, even if it be neither unconstitutional nor otherwise unlaw-  
ful, would work much mischief to the public service, because of  
its injustice. If an officer's rank is to depend upon the date of  
his nomination or confirmation, accident or design may cause  
him to lose the relative precedence to which he is entitled by the  
law of promotion. Moreover, as the Senate cannot legislate  
away the President's right to appoint to vacancies during the  
recess of that body, the adoption of such a rule, as is proposed,  
would produce the absurdity of officers constitutionally filling  
offices during a recess, and the Senate refusing to so advise and  
consent thereto as to permit their commissions to state the  
facts.

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vited to call and register their names. They will find  
it convenient to do so, as the removal of headquarters  
to Governor's Island has made the register there of  
little use.

**ARMY PAY AND PROMOTION.**

ON Tuesday, the 29th of April, the President  
sent in a message vetoing the Army Appro-  
priation bill, as it was confidently predicted that he  
would. The message itself is a long document, but  
we can present its pith in brief compass. The sec-  
tion of the bill objected to is, of course, the sixth,  
or semi-political one, which proposes to erase from  
possible Army functions that of keeping the peace at  
the polls. The President first recites all the existing  
laws which forbid military interference at election—  
and they are many, including sections 2002, 2003,  
5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, and 5532 of the Revised  
Statutes, and also the *posse comitatus* clause of the  
last Army bill—and concludes that, as a fact, "under  
existing laws there can be no military interference  
with the elections," and none has been attempted  
since the passage of the *posse comitatus* law. Hence  
there is no need of section 6 of the pending bill.  
This conclusion he strengthens by effective quotations  
from the speeches of the supporters of the *posse comi-  
tatus* clause, last year, showing that this law is ample  
for all purposes.

But if the military effect of section 6 is already  
provided for, and hence superfluous, there remains  
the fatal objection that it deprives the United States  
civil authorities of the power to keep the peace at  
Congressional elections. President HAYES then  
quotes from the Constitution, Article I, and the  
Fifteenth Amendment, to show that Congress has  
the right to provide for keeping the peace at Con-  
gressional elections, and also some of the laws which  
it has already provided for that purpose. He holds  
these to be good laws, and that section 6, while these  
laws are still left on the statute book, takes away his  
power to enforce them, though it remains none the  
less his duty to enforce them until repealed.

In the next place, the President says that section  
6 ought not to have been attached to an appropria-  
tion bill. He takes the broad ground that to allow

a majority of either or both Houses to insist on  
Executive approval of any bill, on penalty of stop-  
ping all the operations of the Government for want  
of the necessary supplies, is to rob the President of  
his veto power given by the Constitution. This  
doctrine would consolidate despotic power in the  
House of Representatives. He shows that the case  
is different from that of attaching for convenience so-  
called "riders," to which all the branches of Govern-  
ment consent. Hence he returns the bill to the  
House, urging it to pass the Appropriation bill with-  
out this section.

Such is the message. Without discussing the  
questions at issue between Congress and the Execu-  
tive, it is clear that the one eminently disgraceful  
thing which the Government as a whole, legislative  
and executive branches combined, can do, is to leave  
the Army without supplies. Two years ago the  
gentry at Washington did this, and the brave men  
who were fighting the battles of the country on the  
frontier were the sufferers. The Army is now ground  
between the upper and nether mill-stones of Demo-  
cratic and Republican struggles for power. No one  
says it has done any wrong in this matter. No one  
doubts that the Army will do its whole duty whether  
section 6 remains in the bill or not. Nevertheless it  
is, as usual, selected as the victim of a political  
wrangle. We will not believe, however, until belief  
is forced upon us, that the Government can commit  
the indecency, as well as injustice, of leaving the  
Army unprovided. We have faith that the good  
sense of Congress will avert such a result. In that  
case, "all's well that ends well."

The question of confirming the Army promotions  
already long ago sent to the Senate, is now again  
before that body. We hope there will be no further  
delay in acting upon them.

There has hitherto been one possible, though en-  
tirely superficial reason for failing to take up the  
nominations, namely, that they were pending in the  
Senate while the Army bill, one of whose sections  
touched the subject of promotions, was before it.  
But that bill is now vetoed, and evidently will not  
be passed in its present state over the veto. It is  
idle to speculate what the new Army bill will be, if  
there is any at all. One of the current suggestions is  
that the existing appropriations may be continued  
until next January. But in any event it is extremely  
unjust to the service to allow these already pending  
nominations to remain longer "hanging by the  
eyelids."

Many months have now passed since promo-  
tions were stopped in the Army. Everybody admits  
that by law and in equity, by the custom of all mili-  
tary nations, and under the teachings of experience,  
promotion is an incident to military service. The  
laws regulating it were in force when the present  
officers and men of the Army entered the service.  
But last June, for purposes of its own accommoda-  
tion, a Congress that now no longer exists, suspended  
the flow of promotion above the grade of captain,  
until it could receive "and act upon" the report of a  
commission which it had appointed to draw up an  
Army reorganization bill. That commission met; it  
reported; its report was discussed in Congress for  
days together; one House acted upon it by selecting  
such parts of the report as it deemed desirable, and  
passing them in the form of a bill; the other House  
decided that it would not pass them. Can there be  
any reasonable doubt that Congress "acted on" the  
report? The Congress that suspended the flow of  
promotions took all the action it ever can take on the  
BURNSIDE report, because it no longer exists. Be-  
sides, it was never stipulated that the report should  
be acted on favorably; still less that that report  
should be in the form of a bill, and that the bill  
should be passed. The report might have consisted  
of leading suggestions or principles of Army legisla-  
tion. Would it not then have been "acted on"  
within the meaning of the law?

But, supposing that there is a doubt in the matter,  
reasonable or a technical, surely the benefit of that  
doubt should be given to the Army—the innocent  
victim of the original arrangement of Congressional  
convenience. Certainly the doubt should not be  
construed against the rule in favor of the exception;  
it should not be construed against the custom of all  
services, against our own standing statutes, against  
justice and against expediency. Officers are still



going on the retired list, under the application of the retiring rules for age, length of service, or disqualification by wounds and disease, while others are taken from the service by death; yet their vacancies remain, their duties remain, and neither the honor nor the pay is allowed to those who have to fill the vacancies.

We appeal to the Senate not to longer delay in this matter, but to act on the nominations already sent in, confirming them if they shall seem to be worthy.

#### GEN. HOWARD AND CHIEF JOSEPH.

ACCOMPANYING the letter from Gen. O. O. Howard, which we print in another column, we have received from that officer a copy of his supplementary report of Jan. 26, 1878, which throws much light upon some of the preliminaries of the Nez Percé war. "Hear the other side" is an old and wise saying, and should be taken to heart by those who have read Chief Joseph's side in the recent magazine article.

It is clear from this report that whatever error was committed in dealing with the non-treaty Nez Percés, is to be charged to the Indian Bureau and not to the Army. As is well known, the Commission which visited Chief Joseph in the autumn of 1876, preceding the war, failed to persuade him to go on the Lapwai reservation, or to take a reservation in the Wallowa valley or elsewhere in its place. He refused to be a reservation Indian. The Commission recommended, nevertheless, that means should be used to place Chief Joseph on the Lapwai reservation, but looked to giving him ample time to make up his mind to go there. Gen. Howard was one of the commissioners, and agreed to this; Col. Wood, of his staff, stood alone in recommending a more lenient policy, in not forcing Chief Joseph at all, so long as he remained quiet where he was, on land to which he had, apparently, a good legal title.

The practical result of this conference and report was that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Mr. Hayt's predecessor), forwarded a request for the "military occupation of Wallowa valley," which the entire Commission had believed necessary, and also for the adjustment of differences between the Indian and white settlers, in accordance with the report of the Commission, adding that the Lapwai agent "will be instructed to call for military aid to enforce a settlement of this question." Thus we hold it to be conclusive that the definite proposal of a settlement of a legal question of the title to disputed property by military means, came from the Indian Bureau. The indorsement on these papers by command of Gen. Sherman read that "Gen. Howard having been a member of the Commission is familiar with all the facts, and will comply with the request of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the interest of peace." These instructions in due time arrived at Gen. Howard's headquarters, as did also letters from the Lapwai agent, Monteith, showing that he had received instructions like those already spoken of.

Gen. Howard's duty in the matter was imperative. If he is to be criticised at all, it is as a member of the mixed civil and military commission, the majority of which were civilians, representing the Indian Bureau. Gen. Howard did certainly vote with the majority; and it has always seemed to us that the more generous treatment proposed by Lieut.-Col. Wood, the only other military member of the Commission, and the only minority member, was also the wiser treatment, as it certainly was the more just; nevertheless, the Indian Bureau took up the general recommendation of the Commission, without much notice of even the few cautions it had suggested, and based its instructions thereon. Gen. Sherman's indorsement was natural, for he could not refuse the aid of troops when thus asked for, and of course confided in Gen. Howard's knowledge of the case. Yet it is noteworthy that he took care to add the provision "in the interest of peace."

Accordingly, in the spring of 1877, Gen. Howard did provide for sending two companies into the Wallowa valley, but simply "for a summer encampment, to remain until Joseph and his band leave in the autumn," as his letter of Feb. 5, to the commanding officer at Walla Walla, shows. But this was welcomed as a hostile move by the eager settlers, and Adj.-Gen. Wood, of Howard's staff, wrote to the officer at Walla Walla, March 1: "Please correct impression that campaign against Joseph has been ordered. Indians so informed may begin to strike scattered families. Troops go as they have gone before." To Agent Monteith, March 12, Gen. Howard wrote: "I do not understand that we can take the offensive at all until further instructions from Washington. I am glad indeed you did not fix any time for the ultimatum of Joseph's coming," i. e., on the Lapwai reservation. This would seem to indicate that Agent Monteith was determined to have Chief

Joseph brought under his wing, whether the latter wished or not. The next day, Gen. McDowell, who had heard disquieting rumors, telegraphed to Howard: "Are you expecting hostilities at Wallowa?" Gen. Howard's reply was: "Hostilities threatened; believe measures taken will prevent." The day after, orders were issued for Whipple's and Winters's companies of the 1st Cavalry to go into camp on the Wallowa, when the season should permit, "for the mutual protection of the citizens and Indians in that vicinity, and for the preservation of the peace." Adj.-Gen. Wood on the same day sent a letter of instructions, saying "this camp may have considerable permanency," and prescribing details accordingly. But a letter from Gen. Howard, of like date, to Division Headquarters, shows that he expected this movement to create hostilities, and he said: "My plan, if I have to take the offensive, which I cannot do under present orders, is to reinforce this new camp, and move forward force enough to make short work."

So far, all went well. There was to be a camp, and nobody could object to that. We think there was no evidence whatever that Chief Joseph and the non-treaties wanted war, or intended war; and that it was an error to suppose they did, so long as they were not driven on the reservation. But now comes a new phase of the trouble. On March 13, Mr. Schurz's department sent a new request to Gen. Sherman, which he endorsed to Gen. McDowell, and the latter, March 24, 1877, to Gen. Howard, with these instructions: "You are to comply with the request of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the interest of peace, of March 13, viz: *The removal to be conducted by the agents of the Indian Bureau; the military authorities merely protecting and aiding them in the execution of their instructions.* As this question of the removal of Joseph's band is a very delicate and important one, the Division Commander directs it to be done under your personal direction, if practicable. Please acknowledge receipt by telegraph." The whole matter was now concluded, and a formal request for troops from Agent Monteith was made. Gen. Howard was under orders to remove Chief Joseph; and the troops were not to go into a summer encampment, "until Joseph and his band leave in the autumn" for hunting, but they were designed to carry out the determination of Agent Monteith and the Indian Bureau.

What followed does not alter the decisive facts already set forth. Gen. Howard was obliged to declare positively to Joseph that he must go on the reservation. Chief Joseph says it was a menace—of course it was, for Gen. Howard had his orders; but it is admitted that Gen. Howard gave him every opportunity to pick out good land. The time allowed for removal was not unreasonably short, though Chief Joseph now claims it to have been—it was at least not too short to begin to move.

#### HOW SHALL WE DEFEND OUR SEA-COAST?

(Continued.)

[We give place in our editorial columns to the continuation of General Gillmore's article on sea coast defence, of which the first part appeared in our last week's issue. It will be concluded next week.]

OUR existing sea-coast fortifications are an enlargement or outgrowth of the system begun soon after the war of 1812-14. Their entire cost to the present time for purchase of sites, construction, preservation and repair, upon our Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, and Northern frontier, amounts, exclusive of armament, to \$55,700,000. Although they have encountered from time to time some positive opposition and much non-professional skepticism, based on their assumed or suspected inefficiency, or suggested by sentiments of rivalry, and have on some occasions been the subject of anxious inquiries on the part of the National Congress, their advocates have always been able to demonstrate the substantial advantages of the system, and vindicate the wisdom which inspired its adoption.

The principal object of our fortifications during the first quarter of the present century was to close our harbors against a hostile fleet of wooden sailing vessels largely at the mercy of winds and currents.

In the event of attack the contest would partake somewhat of the nature of an artillery duel between the comparatively small guns of that period, arranged on the one side behind bulwarks of oak, and on the other behind walls of stone or brick. The odds were, therefore, greatly in favor of the latter, especially after shell guns and hot solid shot came into use. One gun properly mounted on shore was found to be a match for several guns afloat. At all important points the guns were arranged in casemates, and the gunners were protected from grape, canister and leaden bullets, by iron shutters hung in the embrasures. Booms and rafts for obstructing the channels were recognized as desirable accessories, to be adopted in special cases

Although that system, in respect to the kinds and calibres of the artillery employed, and the devices adopted for protecting guns and gunners, is now in great measure obsolete, and is, moreover, not especially the subject of the present discussion, it is proper to state that down to the period immediately preceding the outbreak of our civil war, it supplied all the elements and satisfied all the essential conditions of a perfect defence. Wherever the works had been completed or substantially so, they surpassed anything existing in Europe, in the security which they afforded.

The adaptation of steam power to the propulsion of vessels of war, in the great speed, thorough control of movement and independence of wind and tide which it gave to the attack, whereby it became possible to pass through and get beyond the fire of the shore batteries in a comparatively brief space of time, seemed to place the defence under a disadvantage. But it was thought that the preponderance would be fully restored by increasing the number of guns on shore, and by timber rafts and other floating obstructions, designed to be stretched and anchored in one or more flexible lines across the channel, and possessing sufficient weight, inertia, and strength of parts to resist the impact of the largest men-of-war. In extreme cases the channel would be temporarily destroyed by sunken obstructions such as wrecks, hulks, piles, cribs, etc., so as to be useless to both friend and foe.

Armor plated vessels which could with impunity remain under fire long enough to remove such obstructions came next, and the superiority of the defence was again placed in jeopardy. But guns were soon made strong enough and large enough to destroy this armor. The iron plating was then made thicker only to be again destroyed by still larger guns; and thus the conflict, more experimental than hostile, between armor plating and armament went on until now the most powerful vessels are plated with 14, 16, 18 and 24 inches of metal, and the rifled guns throw projectiles weighing from 700 to 1,700 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 1,400 to 1,500 feet per second and an energy ranging from 9,000 to 27,000 ft. tons. The 100 ton guns of 17 inch bore, manufactured for the Italian navy, by Sir William Armstrong, overtop even those high figures. Their projectiles, weighing 2,000 lbs., are thrown with a velocity of 1,500 feet per second, and an energy of 33,000 foot tons.

The guns undoubtedly have the advantage in this rivalry, for while there is a practical limit—possibly already reached—to the weight of armor which a vessel can safely carry over her vital parts, there are no indications of near approach to a limit in the weight of projectiles which can be thrown at a high velocity.

Simultaneously with the growth of the armored type of men-of-war, submarine torpedoes have come into use, designed to assault ships from beneath, and thus neutralize the advantages of invulnerability claimed for ships' armor—which at best can extend only a few feet below the water line.

This is no place for a description of the several varieties embraced in the two great classes or types into which torpedoes are divided, viz., the *offensive* or moving torpedoes, and those which are *defensive* or stationary. All kinds of *offensive* torpedoes are appropriate aids on either side, in a conflict between naval forces. Both offensive and defensive torpedoes are suitable auxiliaries to a defence by fortifications. The defensive torpedo is peculiarly adapted to such a purpose, and cannot be efficiently managed from a floating force.

Against an assault by offensive torpedoes various protections have been devised, which it is not deemed necessary to discuss here because they offer no security against the stationary channel torpedo, the appropriate adjunct of a defence by fortifications. Hostile vessels approaching a line of these submarine mines, would have to stop and remove or destroy them before passing on, exposing themselves meanwhile to the prolonged attack of heavy guns and mortars on shore. Offensive torpedoes could also be employed against them. This is the theory of a defence by permanent fortifications employing torpedoes as an auxiliary. The two mutually supplement as well as support each other. Torpedoes require forts to protect them against removal by the enemy. Forts require torpedoes to arrest the enemy's progress and keep him under prolonged fire.

Being entirely harmless against shore batteries and very destructive against ships, torpedoes have given a great accession of power to the defence by fortifications, and none whatever to the naval attack upon them. Hence the admitted preponderance of a defence by shore batteries during the age of wooden sailing vessels, supposed to have been partially lost by th



introduction of armored steamers, has been more than restored. Fortifications have gained a new and powerful auxiliary. The hostile fleet has relatively gained nothing.

Again, a naval defence receives no strength from the use of torpedoes not equally shared by the attacking fleet, inasmuch as both parties would provide themselves with this new arm, so that the former superiority of a defence by fortifications, as compared with one by naval means, has not been disturbed; or if disturbed at all has been rather increased than diminished.

If it be true that no antagonist can wisely place his chief reliance upon a single weapon, liable at any moment to be destroyed by his adversary in the heat and chances of conflict, it is equally true that he should not mainly depend upon a weapon which can be as readily procured and as skillfully used by his adversary as by himself. Destructive energy of the same denomination is neutralized if shared by opposing parties. Fleet arranged against fleet leaves too much to risk and accident, with by far the greater stake on the side of those protecting their homes. These maxims exclude a defence by floating means wherever shore batteries are applicable, and suggest the wisdom of our depending largely upon those agencies which are denied to the enemy—upon forts which he cannot bring with him and channel torpedoes which he cannot employ.

It is believed that the most zealous advocates of a purely naval defence will accept this view of its practical and useful limits.

A perfect defence by fortifications and channel torpedoes requires (1) that the batteries be armed with suitable artillery—guns of such construction and calibres that their projectiles will pierce the sides of any vessels that can be brought to the attack, and large mortars to assault their decks—(2) that the cannoniers be protected to such degree that they can serve their pieces even under a storm of small missiles, and (3) that the auxiliary defence by stationary torpedoes be of such magnitude that no fleet can attempt to run the gauntlet through them with a reasonable chance of escaping destruction.

A defence of this character, a defence, indeed, designed not merely to defeat an attack, but primarily to prevent it, will possess such strength that an enemy confronting it, and compelled to elect whether he will run down the channel torpedoes, or stop under fire to remove them, will prudently elect to do neither. Military engineers deem it entirely practicable at moderate cost to confer this conservative character upon our sea coast defences. Their true office is to avert war. They are in fact the guardians rather than the champions of the public peace, and of the lives and substance of the people.

Whether the guns shall be few or many, large or small; whether they shall be placed in open batteries behind earthen parapets, or in shot-proof casemates behind stone walls or metal shields, or mounted within iron turrets; and whether the works on the land side shall be made capable of sustaining a siege or only of repelling a coup-de-main, are questions to be determined by the width, depth, and other hydrographic features of the channel, the character, altitude, and extent of the sites for batteries, their distance in point of time from needed succor, and the importance of the place to be defended.

The security of important positions should not, however, be mainly dependent upon any one species of protection. Among the accessories, other than torpedo boats, that might be of great value, are armored floating batteries, capable of being quickly manoeuvred, and possessing ramming properties, light draft, great speed, and invulnerability to shot and shell. A few of these occupying the shoal waters on either side the main channel of approach, and hanging upon the flanks of the hostile fleet, ready to dart out at opportune moments and deliver their blows, would be exceedingly formidable.

But all these forces are afloat, and may be neutralized by others of like nature which the enemy can bring from beyond the sea. Rams and torpedo boats on the one side against rams and torpedo boats on the other, would certainly offer a lively and spirited conflict. But we would need to be stronger upon the water than the enemy, to insure a safe defence by these means. Having greater interest at stake than he we could not even afford to divide the risks equally with him. And this brings us back to the point already mentioned, that if we place our chief reliance upon any kind of floating force, the magnitude of that force must be as many times greater than the enemy's, as we have places to protect.

These floating devices of whatever kind can therefore be regarded only as auxiliaries, powerful though they may be, to the chief defence by fortifications. It

is not even admissible, to give less combined strength to the shore batteries and channel torpedoes than they should possess in the absence of this auxiliary aid, for in such case if the latter fail or is overpowered, an inadequate defence would remain and the position would be lost.

It has been asserted that no nation could reach across the ocean with sufficient naval strength to match us in our own waters. There are few greater fallacies than this. Moreover, the two strongest naval powers of the world have colonies and excellent harbors at our very doors. Predictions which restrict the possibilities of physical forces are proverbially untrustworthy, and not unfrequently return to vex their authors. An eminent scientist once gravely denied the economic feasibility of transatlantic steam navigation on the alleged inability of any vessel to carry both fuel and cargo. Another characterized the first Atlantic telegraph enterprise as a visionary scheme on the assumption that the electric current would not possess working energy at so great a distance.

THE South has already had its "Decoration Day," at Columbus, Macon, Atlanta, and elsewhere. At Atlanta, where lie 6,000 Confederate dead, the procession was headed by the band of the 5th Artillery. Thus an Army band played a requiem for those against whom it had once played the music of attack and the psalm of victory.

ARMY RETIREMENTS.—Action has been taken as follows upon the officers examined by the Army Retiring Board, convened at New York City, pursuant to S. O. 23, c. s., A. G. O.:

Wholly Retired.—Jacob Paulus, 25th Inf.; Carlisle Boyd, 17th Inf.; A. S. Loring, 4th Cav.  
Retired.—Colonels G. A. Woodward, 15th Inf., and J. I. Gregg, 8th Cav.; Major Robert Nugent, 24th Inf.; Captains G. E. Ford, 3d Cav.; James S. Tomkins, 25th Inf.; Herman Schreiner, 9th Cav.; J. B. Vanderviele, 10th Cav.; John Miller, 4th Inf.; H. B. Bristol, 5th Inf.; J. T. McGinness, 13th Inf.; Thomas Britton, 6th Inf.; Oscar Hagen, 9th Cav.; James Stewart, 18th Inf.; J. E. Hyer, 18th Inf.; H. E. Parker, 12th Inf.; Nathaniel Prime, 10th Inf.; D. A. Irwin, 4th Cav.; E. R. Wells, 3d Cav.; J. E. Van Derselle, 14th Inf.; Garrick Mallory, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieutenants R. E. Whitman, 3d Cav.; Asa T. Abbott, 3d Art.

Action Deferred.—Major E. D. Judd, Paymaster.  
Continued on Sick Leave.—Surgeon J. E. Francis; Asst. Surgeons T. F. Appell, H. J. Phillips, Jas. W. Buell, Wm. E. Whitehead; Captains A. H. Goodloe, 2d Inf.; Wm. H. Andrews, 3d Cav.; Chas. Steinhilber, 15th Inf.

Not Recommended.—Captains C. C. Rawns, 7th Inf.; T. S. Kirtland, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieutenants Frank T. Adams, 8th Inf.; John Hamilton, 1st Inf.

No Action Taken.—Capt. Wm. Prince, Ord. Dept.; Surg. J. F. Randolph; Capt. E. W. Ward, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Chas. Harkins, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. M. Lynde, 1st Inf.

Not Yet Reported.—Captains F. S. Barstow, A. Q. M., and Jas. Egan, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieutenants S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav., and D. B. Taylor, 11th Inf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

GENERAL HOWARD AND CHIEF JOSEPH.  
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,  
COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., April 3, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The statements made by a correspondent in your paper of the 29th of March, that Joseph, chief of the Nez Percés, and his Indians were humane in their conduct of the so-called "Nez Percé war," is a mistake. How far the chief himself is responsible I cannot say, but more horrid outrages than those they committed near the Mount Idaho country cannot be found in any annals of Indian massacres.

I saw a poor woman who had suffered from repeated acts of brutality, one Indian succeeding another in outrage. I saw a little child with part of its tongue cut out. The details concerning the dead, concerning what preceded the final acts that ended life, are sickening in their horrors. In what purports to be Joseph's account of the war, you will find a complete answer in my report—a part of which I send you.

Joseph did not at the time complain of the thirty days. It was long enough, if his people had intended to comply with the will of the Government. Even with the old Joo-hul-hul-soot I was patient. White Bird and Looking Glass pledged themselves for his subsequent good behavior after he had defied the authority of the Government and behaved as harshly and impudently as any Indian could. Upon this pledge and his own promise I released him.

No band of Indians in the United States were ever treated with more carefulness and consideration than Joseph's by the officers of the Army, and Joseph said to me at the final capture that if he had taken my advice and submitted to the instruction of the Government, he would have avoided all trouble.

People not belonging to the Army were killed, in the beginning of the war as we have seen; in the horse prairie country; also after passing Lemhi in that vicinity; along the stage road; in the National Park, several of different parties killed or wounded; on the Clark's Fork upper waters a number of miners; several near Hart Mountain; and scattered along to the crossing of the Missouri every white man killed or badly wounded that came in their way, so far as I could learn.

The only exception was where a truce arrangement was made in crossing the Bitter Root country, and when Joseph spared the two ladies and a brother with them in the National Park; also a couple of white men

that he used as guides. Joseph's Indians had primary provocation when the whites of Wallowa killed one of their number, but these savages were not saints, and it is not well to attempt to use their treacherous memories to falsify history.

Again, the Government had to require obedience to its authority, and I believe this to be right throughout our domain. We do not redress the wrongs of the Indians, because the Army is called on to make the Indian obey, and cannot from our system be called on to make the white man do the same. We did our best in Joseph's case, and have done our utmost under the law in all other cases to help the civil authorities punish white men who murder Indians and steal their property—but the *posse comitatus* law finally hindered even this help. The balances of justice are not in equilibrium; but it is the fault of an inadequate and one-sided system, and not so much the fault of the executors of it. Extract from my reports at your pleasure. Yours truly, O. O. HOWARD.

## "THE CAVALRY PRIZE."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The giving of a prize (as referred to in your valuable journal) to the best "cavalry detachment of one officer and 25 men," is a most excellent idea, and the originator deserves our thanks. I would suggest the following requirements:

1st. The detachment mounted to execute the school of the platoon and sabre exercise. The one executing with the greatest precision, at different gaits, all the movements to be the best.

2d. Riding school drill; cutting at heads at gallop, on posts, and on the ground, to the right and the left, taking the ring, jumping the hurdle and ditches—stirrups to be crossed. Shooting with pistol at heads. The test of superiority, the most heads struck with sabre or pistol, and best riding, in jumping, etc.

3d. Targets to be placed at different distances, the detachment then to circle to the right at the gallop, and firing to the left with the carbine. Test of superiority, the greatest number of shots in the target in a given time, if equal, then by measurement.

4th. The same test with pistol, firing to the right, left, and rear.

5th. The detachment or team (if practicable) should be required to swim their horses across some stream, the one doing so most promptly and with the least confusion to be the best.

The superior individual horseman can be easily selected in the riding school drill, particularly in cutting heads on the ground to the left. For each one of the above requirements let there be a maximum, say 10. The detachment having the highest "total average" receives the prize. The detachment or team to represent the regiment. If it is desired to give a prize to the best carbine and pistol shot let it be discontinued.

What our cavalry need is, good riders. A drill by company or battalion, executed correctly, is well enough as far as it goes, but the trooper who can keep correctly dressed, or wheel about by fours, if required to jump a hurdle or ditch, shoot from off his horse's back, or swim a stream, would in the large majority of cases be found deficient. If the two last were more carefully taught, we would not have so many failures in our Indian campaigns. Instead of remaining mounted, and swinging out into a "large circle" and firing, we dismount, because either the man cannot shoot from the horse's back, or the horse won't let him—and all from the want of practice for man or beast.

In our batteries of artillery, everything is done to accustom the horses to unusual sounds and sights; in the cavalry, seldom or ever, so that the sight of a buffalo robe, a few yells, and a kettle drum, will stampede a whole regiment. If dismounted it is impossible for the horse holders to restrain their horses, particularly when Indians are watching every opportunity to run them off.

Next to shooting from your horse, being able to swim him, or know that he can swim, or take to the water kindly, is the most important. The only opportunity I ever had for this practice, was when in a scouting camp, on the Laramie River, and my own commanding officer, men and horses soon took kindly to the exercise, and one horseman so well and high out of the water, that the men nick-named him "Pontoon bridge." Not one of those horses is now in the company. Why the "Swimming Drill" for horses and men was not made an obligatory part of our tactics I know not. Most if not nearly all horses swim, but the rider before trying to cross the Platte, or any bad stream, would feel more comfortably if he was assured that his horse was one of them, and the horse would take more kindly to the water, if he had had at his station the proper exercise.

What we want is an order in the matter, and time for the cavalryman to do all this. No captain has sufficient esprit to attempt this drill, and lose two or three horses on his own responsibility. He may console himself by feeling that a horse which can't swim "ought not to belong to the cavalry," but that might not satisfy the Quartermaster General—but an order from Department Headquarters requiring it, at certain seasons, would avoid this trouble and responsibility. At almost every post, where no large stream is, you can dam the water so as to get at least "swimming holes," and it is a bad time to dam a stream when the Indian has crossed, and you cannot follow for want of proper drill and instruction. You will not see their horses refusing to take water, and stampeding, as in Howard's and Crook's campaigns.

What we really need is a cavalry school of instruction, where time can be obtained to perfect the trooper in all the details which are necessary to make a cavalryman. If we cannot have this, it will be somewhat of a satisfaction to have one officer and 25 men, picked from a regiment, and allowed time and opportunity to become cavalrymen, and contend yearly for the "cavalry prize."

THIRD U. S. CAVALRY.



## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THE following bills, etc., were introduced in the Senate during the past week, and referred to the appropriate committees:

**Military Committee.**—S. 473, to replace name of Lawrence A. Williams, late major 6th U. S. Cavalry, upon the rolls of the Army; S. 494, to authorize the President to restore Charles Brewster to his former rank in the Army; S. 571, for the relief of Eugene Wells.

**Committee on Naval Affairs.**—S. 593, for the relief of Dr. Chas. H. Nichol; S. 591, in relation to engineers in the U. S. Navy.

**Committee on Invalid Pensions.**—Petition of B. M. Reese, of Greenfield, Mass., for legislation necessary to secure to him and others the bounty of \$3 per month awarded private soldiers who were recommended for meritorious conduct in the battles in the valley of Mexico.

**Committee on Pensions.**—S. 477, for relief of Gen. Ward R. Burnett.

The following bills, etc., were introduced in the House during the past week, and referred to the appropriate committees:

**Military Committee.**—Petition of Thos. J. Wood, R. W. Johnson, and Samuel Rose that retired officers of the Army who have not received their pay according to the rank on which they were originally retired, be paid the difference of pay between the amount actually paid them and their pay, as fixed by law on the rank on which they were retired.

**Naval Committee.**—Petition of Henry B. Tyler, Jr., 1st Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, that his name be placed on the rolls of the Marine Corps and Naval Register, in the rank to which he claims he is entitled by law.

**Committee on Judiciary.**—H. R. 1344, to repeal sec. 1218 Revised Statutes (this section declares that "no person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States.")

The President of the Senate has appointed Senators McPherson, of New Jersey, and Anthony, of Rhode Island, visitors at the annual examination at the Naval Academy.

## BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL SULLY.

We have to announce this week the death of Brevet Major-General Sully, Colonel of the 21st Infantry, which occurred at regimental headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, where, also, Companies D, G and K of the regiment are stationed.

Gen. Sully was born in 1821, at Philadelphia, the son of Thomas Sully, the famous portrait painter. He entered the Military Academy at the age of 16, from Pennsylvania, in the class of 1841, and graduated No. 84 in a class of 52 members. He became 2d Lieutenant of the 2d Infantry on graduation, and instantly had a taste of the Seminole war then going on, being engaged in the attack on Howe Creek Camp, Jan. 25, 1842. He was in garrison at Sackett's Harbor from 1842 to 1846; on recruiting service in 1846, and at the siege of Vera Cruz March 9 to 29, 1847, being made 1st Lieutenant 3d Infantry on March 11. Recruiting service in 1847, garrison duty at Jefferson Barracks and Fort Hamilton, and duty in California from 1849 to 1852 came next; and in California he was Regimental Quartermaster. His promotion to Captain occurred Feb. 23, 1853, in which year he took part in the Rogue River expedition. From that time until the Civil War he was engaged in frontier garrison duty at Fort Larc, O.; Benicia, Cal.; Fort Ridgely, Minn.; Fort Pierre, Dak.; and Fort Kearney, Neb., except during a visit to New York in 1853-4, and a leave of absence in Europe, 1858-9. He took part in the operations against the Cheyennes, 1860-1.

The outbreak of the Civil War found Capt. Sully at Fort Leavenworth, and he took part in North Missouri operations, but in Nov., 1861, he was called to the Washington defenses, and there remained till spring. Feb. 22, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the 1st Minnesota Volunteers, and shortly after, March 15, was made Major of the 8th Infantry. His first service in Virginia was between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, in March, 1862; he was engaged throughout the Peninsular Campaign at Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and Harrison's Landing. In Pope's campaign he was engaged at Chantilly, and had command of the rear on the retreat to Washington, on which occasion he ambushed the enemy's advance near Vienna, Sept. 3, 1862. After Fair Oaks he commanded a brigade, and was breveted Lieut.-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at Fair Oaks, and Colonel for like services at Malvern Hill. He was engaged in the subsequent campaigns of McClellan, Burnside and Hooker—at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Meanwhile, after Antietam, he had risen to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers. After Chancellorsville, he was removed to a brigade command in the District of Dakota. There he fought the hostile Indians with success, being engaged at White Stone Hill, Sept. 3, 1863; Tah-kah-ha-kuty, July 28, 1864, and in the Bad Lands, Aug. 8, 1864. He was made Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, March 8, 1865, and Brevet Brigadier-General in the Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against the Indians in the Northwest, and at the battle of White Stone Hill. He was on leave of absence eight months in 1866, and on July 28 of that year he was made Lieut.-Colonel of the 3d Infantry. He was assigned to the 19th Infantry, Dec. 15, 1870, and was promoted to be Colonel of the 21st Infantry, Dec. 10, 1873. Gen. Sully leaves a wife and two children, and his loss will be mourned also by a large circle of friends in and out of the Army.

## OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT IN 1790.

THE following exhibit of the military establishment of the United States, on the 3d of June, 1790, is taken from the Senate Executive Journals, and is therefore perfectly reliable. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 24, 1873, we published the Register of 1795, and in the JOURNAL of March 9, 1873, the Register of 1799. At that time we asked for copies of other years of the last century, but have received none until now. We should still be glad to receive them.

## THE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant—Josiah Harmer, Sept. 20, 1789, Brevet Brigadier-General, July 31, 1787, Penn.

Majors—John Palgrave Wyllys, Sept. 29, 1789, Conn.; John F. Hamtramck, Sept. 27, 1789, N. Y.; Alexander Parker, June 3, 1790, Va.

Captains—David Zeigler, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.; Jonathan Heart, Sept. 29, 1789, Conn.; David Strong, Sept. 29, 1789, Conn.; William McCurdy, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.; John Mercer, Sept. 29, 1789, N. J.; John Smith, Sept. 29, 1789, N. Y.; Joseph Ashton, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.; Erskine Beatty, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.; Alexander True-man, June 3, 1790, Md.; Joseph Monfort, June 3, 1790, N. C.; Michael Rudolph, June 3, 1790, Ga.; Ballard Smith, June 3, 1790, Va.

Lieutenants—Thomas Doyle, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.; John Armstrong, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.; Ebenezer Frothingham, Sept. 29, 1789, Conn.; John Pratt, Sept. 29, 1789, Conn.; William Kersey, Sept. 29, 1789, N. J.; William Peters, Sept. 29, 1789, N. Y.; Jacob Kingsbury, Sept. 29, 1789, Conn.; Ebenezer Denny, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.; Thomas Martin, June 3, 1790, Ga.; Thomas Pasteur, June 3, 1790, N. C.; Mark McPherson, June 3, 1790, Md.; John Steel, June 3, 1790, Va.

Ensigns—Cornelius B. Sedan, Sept. 29, 1789, N. J.; Nathan McDowell, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.; John Jeffers, Sept. 29, 1789, Conn.; Abner Pryor, Sept. 29, 1789, N. Y.; Asa Hartshorn, Sept. 29, 1789, Conn.; Robert Thompson, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.; Jacob Melcher, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.; John Morgan, May 1, 1790, N. J.; Richard Archer, June 3, 1790, Va.; Thompson Seayres, June 3, 1790, Va.; Ezekiel Polke, June 3, 1790, N. C.; James Clay, June 3, 1790, Ga.

Surgeon—Richard Allison, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.

Surgeon's Mate—John Elliott, Sept. 29, 1789, N. Y.; John M. Scott, Sept. 29, 1789, N. J.

## THE ARTILLERY.

Major Commandant—John Dougherty, Sept. 29, 1789, N. J.

Captains—William Ferguson, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.; James Bradford, Sept. 29, 1789, N. Y.; Henry Burbeck, Sept. 29, 1789, Mass.; Joseph Savage, Sept. 29, 1789, Mass.

Lieutenants—Mahlon Ford, Sept. 29, 1789, N. J.; Derick Schuyler, Sept. 29, 1789, N. Y.; John Pierce, Sept. 29, 1789, Mass.; Moses Porter, Sept. 29, 1789, Mass.; William Moor, Sept. 29, 1789, Mass.; Matthew Ernest, Sept. 29, 1789, N. Y.; Ebenezer Smith Towle, Sept. 29, 1789, Mass.; Edward Spear, Sept. 29, 1789, Penn.

Surgeon's Mate—Nathan Hayward, Sept. 29, 1789, Mass.

Unattached—M. de Poiery, Captain by brevet, June 3, 1790.

## PRESENT STATUS OF THE ARMY.

(Concluded from last week.)

1st Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter becomes colonel, vice Col. T. G. Fitcher, retired; 1st Lieut. W. E. Dougherty becomes captain, vice Geo. S. Gallup, retired; 1st Lieut. H. R. Jones, Geo. Duff, Gilbert S. Jennings, retired; 1st Lieut. Thos. Sharp, transferred to 17th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Jas. Humbert (joined by transfer with Lieut. Sharp), C. A. Booth, D. M. Scott, M. Markland, and J. O. Connell, promoted 1st lieutenants; 2d Lieut. H. C. Johnson, resigned; J. S. Pettit, J. R. Totten, F. de L. Carlington, C. G. Starr, and N. F. Pelister, promoted 2d lieutenants.

2d Infantry.—Capt. M. A. Cochran, promoted major 18th Infantry; Capt. C. F. Trowbridge, died; 1st Lieut. C. A. Dempsey, and Samuel McKeever, promoted captains; 2d Lieut. W. V. Wolfe, promoted 1st lieutenant; B. F. Hancock and A. Pickering, promoted 2d lieutenants.

3d Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley becomes colonel, vice Col. De Lancy Floyd-Jones, retired; Major G. Gibson becomes lieutenant-colonel, vice John R. Brooke, promoted to colonel 13th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Thos. S. Wallace, died; 2d Lieut. P. Reade, promoted 1st lieutenant; 3d Lieut. W. N. Williams and E. A. Benjamin, retired; F. P. Avery, promoted 2d lieutenant.

4th Infantry.—Major J. T. Thornburgh joined by transfer from the Pay Department with Major H. G. Thomas; Capt. A. H. Calo, died; Capt. John Miller, retired; 1st Lieut. J. W. Babcock, retired; 2d Lieut. H. H. Young, J. J. O'Brien, and H. E. Robinson, promoted 1st lieutenants; A. C. Macomb and S. A. Wolf, promoted 2d lieutenants.

5th Infantry.—Capt. D. H. Brotherton, promoted major, vice G. Gibson, promoted lieutenant-colonel 3d Infantry; Capt. H. B. Bristol, retired; Capt. A. S. Bennett, died; 1st Lieut. Geo. McDermott, died; 1st Lieut. L. H. Mason, Carter, Robt. McDonald, and D. Baldwin, promoted captains; 2d Lieut. C. E. Hargons, Geo. P. Borden, F. H. Hathaway, D. Q. Rousseau, and J. W. Pope, promoted 1st lieutenants; 2d Lieut. M. P. Thorington, died; J. C. F. Tilson, promoted 2d lieutenant.

6th Infantry.—No changes.

7th Infantry.—1st Lieut. W. H. Nelson, retired; 1st Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, appointed Commissary Subsistence; 2d Lieut. C. A. Booth and Chas. A. Worden, promoted 1st lieutenants; L. D. Green, promoted 2d lieutenant.

8th Infantry.—1st Lieut. S. Craig, resigned; 2d Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, promoted 1st lieutenant; 2d Lieut. N. F. Cunningham, dismissed; Geo. P. Scriven, promoted 2d lieutenant.

9th Infantry.—Major T. M. Anderson becomes lieutenant-colonel, vice Bradley, promoted colonel 3d Infantry; Capt. W. T. Gentry becomes major, vice Townsend, promoted lieutenant-colonel 11th Infantry; Captains John D. Devin and Thos. B. Burrows, retired; Capt. C. D. Emory, died; 1st Lieut. Leonard Hay, Alfred Morton, and W. W. Rogers, promoted captains; 1st Lieut. W. H. Miller, retired; 2d Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, H. De Lany, J. McE. Stempel, promoted 1st lieutenants; D. A. Howard and E. H. Merrill, promoted 2d lieutenants.

10th Infantry.—Capt. J. J. Coppinger becomes major, vice T. M. Anderson, promoted lieutenant-colonel 9th Infantry; Capt. N. Prime, retired; Capt. R. P. Wilson, died; 1st Lieut. S. H. Lincoln and C. L. Davis, promoted captains; 1st Lieut. F. E. Olmstead, retired; 2d Lieut. C. S. Burbank, C. E. Bottsford, and J. R. Cranston, promoted 1st lieutenants; F. Wooley, D. Winston, and E. R. Clark (latter nominated for reappointment), promoted 2d lieutenants.

11th Infantry.—Major E. F. Townsend becomes lieutenant-colonel, vice Geo. P. Buell, promoted colonel 15th Infantry; Capt. L. Catlin, retired; 1st Lieut. Ogden B. Read, promoted captain; 1st Lieut. B. D. Boswell, retired; 2d Lieut. A. L. Myer and F. W. Mansfield, promoted 1st lieutenants; 3d Lieut. H. Tiffany, dropped; H. O. S. Reiland, promoted 2d lieutenant.

12th Infantry.—Captain M. A. Cochran becomes major, vice Thos. S. Dunn, retired; Capt. R. C. Parker, retired; 1st Lieut. H. G. Brown, promoted captain; 1st Lieut. L. A. Semuth and H. G. Rutherford, retired; 2d Lieut. A. G. Tassin, F. A. Smith, F. Von Schrader, and W. W. Wetherspoon, promoted 1st lieutenants; M. F. Walts and E. F. Wilcox, promoted 2d lieutenants.

13th Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Brooke becomes colonel, vice P. R. De Trobriand, retired; Capt. J. T. McGinniss, retired; 1st Lieut. W. Auman, promoted captain; 1st Lieut. H. Birnie, Jr., transferred to Ordnance Corps; 2d Lieut. B. H. Gurney, and M. F. Jamar, promoted 1st lieutenants; W. L. Buck, promoted 2d lieutenant.

14th Infantry.—Capt. Jos. Van Dersalco, retired.

15th Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. G. P. Buell becomes colonel, vice Woodward, retired; Capt. J. B. Engle, retired; Capt. Thos. Blair, dismissed; 1st Lieut. H. R. Brinkerhoff and J. W. Bean, promoted captains; 2d Lieut. G. E. Kinzie and Thos. F. Davis, promoted 1st lieutenants; C. M. Schaeffer, promoted 2d lieutenant.

16th Infantry.—Capt. C. A. Webb becomes major, vice S. A. Wainwright, dismissed; Capt. C. R. Layton, promoted major 20th Infantry; 1st Lieut. M. Barber, promoted captain; 2d Lieut. S. R. Whitall, promoted 1st lieutenant.

17th Infantry.—Capt. Carlisle Boyd, wholly retired; Captains J. H. Donovan and B. C. Clarke, retired; 1st Lieut. H. Marcott, retired; 1st Lieut. T. G. Troxel, C. S. Roberts, and L. M. O'Brien, promoted captains; 1st Lieut. Jas. Humbert, transferred; 2d Lieut. A. Ogil, G. H. Roach, H. P. Walker, and Jas. Brennan, promoted 1st lieutenants; E. N. Howe and O. J. C. Hack, promoted 2d lieutenants.

18th Infantry.—Captains Jas. Stewart and J. K. Hyer, retired; 1st Lieut. C. R. Paul and C. H. Potter, promoted captains; 1st Lieut. H. B. Benner, died; 2d Lieut. John Anderson and J. H. Todd, promoted 1st lieutenants.

19th Infantry.—Major Z. R. Bliss becomes lieutenant-colonel, vice W. H. Lewis, died; Capt. W. T. Gentry, promoted major 9th Infantry; Capt. H. M. Stansbury, dismissed; 1st Lieut. Geo. F. Towle, promoted captain; 1st Lieut. M. Walker, dismissed; 1st Lieut. John Harold, died; 1st Lieut. C. T. Witherill, promoted captain; 1st Lieut. W. E. Danton, retired; 2d Lieut. S. C.

Vedder, J. A. Payne, G. K. Spencer, W. M. Williams, and A. McC. Guard, promoted 1st lieutenants; W. F. Evans and E. B. Ives, promoted 2d lieutenants.

20th Infantry.—Capt. C. R. Layton becomes major, vice J. E. Yard, promoted lieutenant-colonel 4th Infantry; 1st Lieut. J. A. Yeckley, retired; 2d Lieut. J. F. Huston, promoted 1st lieutenant; 3d Lieut. F. X. Kinzie, resigned; 2d Lieut. E. W. Maxwell, dismissed; J. L. Cox and H. F. Kendall, promoted 2d lieutenants.

21st Infantry.—Capt. R. F. O'Beirne, promoted major 24th Infantry; Capt. J. L. Johnston, retired; 1st Lieut. F. F. Riley and G. W. Evans, promoted captains; 1st Lieut. H. De W. Moore, died; 2d Lieut. J. W. Duncan and C. E. S. Wood, promoted 1st lieutenants; S. E. Sparrow, promoted 2d lieutenant.

22d Infantry.—Capt. C. A. Webb, promoted major 16th Infantry; Capt. J. Bush, promoted major 25th Infantry; 1st Lieut. P. M. Thorne and T. H. Fisher, promoted captains; 1st Lieut. N. D. Badger, retired; 2d Lieut. O. D. Ladley and J. McE. Webster, promoted 1st lieutenants; R. N. Getty, promoted 2d lieutenant.

23d Infantry.—Capt. J. J. Coppinger, promoted major 10th Infantry; Capt. A. H. Nickerson, promoted major, Adjutant-General's Department; 1st Lieut. G. A. Goodale and L. R. Stille, promoted captains; 2d Lieut. E. B. Pratt and C. D. Cowles, promoted 1st lieutenants.

24th Infantry.—Major J. E. Yard becomes lieutenant-colonel, vice Shafter, promoted to 1st Infantry; Capt. R. F. O'Beirne becomes major, vice Nugent, retired; Capt. C. N. W. Cunningham, dismissed; Capt. S. E. Armstrong, retired; 1st Lieut. E. Donovan, T. E. Merritt, and G. E. Albee, retired; 1st Lieut. J. M. Thompson, A. C. Markley, promoted captains; 1st Lieut. H. Dodi, died; 1st Lieut. M. W. Saxton, resigned; 2d Lieut. J. H. Pierce, H. Wygant, W. H. W. James, F. H. Mills, J. I. Kane, J. S. Marsteller, and C. J. Crane, promoted 1st lieutenants; C. Dodge, Jr., promoted 2d lieutenant.

25th Infantry.—Capt. J. Bush becomes major, vice Z. R. Bliss, promoted to 19th Infantry; 1st Lieut. J. S. Tomkins, retired; 1st Lieut. J. Paulus, wholly retired; 1st Lieut. D. Hart, died; 1st Lieut. A. Geddes, C. N. Gray, and F. A. Kendall, promoted captains; 1st Lieut. E. Alesworth, retired; 2d Lieut. H. Reade, H. H. Landon, J. C. Ord, and W. S. Scott, promoted 1st lieutenants.

Changes in the Retired List.—Deaths.—Giles Porter, major; B. C. Buchanan, colonel; J. T. Sprague, colonel; B. L. E. Bonneville, colonel; Julius Hayden, lieutenant-colonel; N. C. Macrae, major; Thos. Hendrickson, major; Jas. Curtis, major; Nicholas Redmond, 1st lieutenant; J. K. Byers, 1st lieutenant; Charles Thomas, colonel; M. S. Howe, colonel; J. J. H. Wright, colonel; Brants Mayer, major; Aquila A. Reese, chaplain; T. W. Sherman, major-general.

Seventy-five officers of various grades have been added to the list since the publication of the Register for 1878.

THE ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—The following is a list of the present members of this association, which is rapidly increasing in numbers, and it bids fair to become a most valuable institution for the Army:

Adams, H. H.	Goldman, H. J.	Patterson, J. H.
Adam, Emil	Greenleaf, C. R.	Potter, C. H.
Arnold, A. K.	Gunter, C. H.	Powell, J. W.
Atwell, W. P.	Hall, R. H.	Pratt, E. B.
Bates, J. C.	Hammer, W. H.	Pullman, J. W.
Bates, R. F.	Hannay, J. W.	Ramsay, J. G.
Black, H. M.	Hare, L. R.	Rice, F. R.
Bradley, C. O.	Hart, V. K.	Rice, W. F.
Bradley, L. P.	Hawkins, J. P.	Rodman, J. B.
Bradley, T. H.	Hemphill, W. C.	Roe, F. W.
Brady, G. K.	Henry, G. V.	Ropes, J. M.
Breckenridge, J. C.	Hobart, C.	Royall, Wm. B.
Brinkman, F. R.	Hoff, J. Van R.	Saborn, W. I.
Brinkerhoff, H. R.	Hoffman, W.	Scott, J. R.
Cahoy, H. C.	Hood, C. H.	Scott, R. N.
Chance, J. C.	Hough, A. L.	Scott, G. L.
Clous, J. W.	Hunt, H. J.	Shafter, W. R.
Coe, J. N.	Huntington, D. L.	Sheridan, M. V.
Craig, J. N.	Huston, J. F.	Sheridan, P. H.
Crane, C. H.	Jones, R.	Simpson, J.
Curtis, H. P.	Kellogg, W. L.	Small, M. P.
Dallas, A. J.	King, J. H.	Smith, A. K.
Davis, J. W.	Krouniger, A. W.	Smith, T. M. K.
De Lofre, A. A.	Larke, A.	Stiles, D. F.
Doubleday, A.	Lloyd, T. J.	Sweeney, H.
Dove, W. E.	Luhn, G. L.	Taylor, B. D.
Drum, R. C.	MacArthur, A. Jr.	Tilford, J. G.
Durham, C.	Mason, E. C.	Upton, E.
Eckerson, T. J.	McNaught, J. S.	Vollum, E. P.
Echert, F. C.	Meacham, F. C.	Wade, J. F.
Elliott, G. H.	Morgan, M. R.	Warwick, O. B.
Ekridge, R. L.	Morris, R. L.	Waters, W. E.
Farley, J. P.	Murray, R.	Wells, A. B.
Fletcher, W.	Nichols, W. A.	Wells, D. T.
Fornance, J.	Nowlan, H. J.	Wheaton, C.
Furey, J. V.	O'Connor, C. M.	Whipple, W. D.
Gageby, J. H.	Oiley, R. H.	Wilcox, J. A.
Gibson, J. A.	Olmsted, J. A.	Young, S. B. M.
Gibson, F. M.	Palmer, I. N.	
Goodfellow, H.	Parker, D.	

Very few objections have been made to the terms which were agreed upon as the requisites for membership. The officers who were the organizers of the institution could only be guided by the experience of similar associations in this country, which have been able to pay over to the heirs of deceased members, a certain amount, at a cost which has scarcely exceeded the one-half of the cost of the insurance in the life insurance companies. In the Army Association the expenses are so trifling as to amount to nothing. No investments of the funds are permitted except in the securities of the United States. The insurance companies will prove to you, most conclusively, that these associations cannot succeed, but we know the fact that they have succeeded in every instance where they have been carefully organized, and people are beginning to find out that the great companies that pay their officers hundreds of thousands a year in salaries, and which have offices which cost millions of dollars, are not the places to go to for life insurance policies, unless they expect to pay a premium which is out of all reason.

NEW FIELDS.—The correspondent of the *Pioneer Press* writes from Bismarck, April 18: "The 15th Infantry found prices a little stiff here. They had not been used to paying fifteen cents a glass for beer, or throwing down a quarter for a cocktail. Some of them were not as thirsty as they thought they were. The first time around unnerved them."

Gen. J. B. Fry, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, is visiting Denver, the *Cheyenne Leader* writes. Gen. Hancock's staff, good *Leader*, the Lieutenant-General has too many efficient staff officers to wish to deprive Gen. Hancock of his able chief.

The tall chimney, which is the last relic of the extensive powder works established in Augusta, Georgia, during the war, is to be committed to the care and protection of the Confederate survivors of that city. It is to be tabulated and consecrated as a memorial of the Lost Cause, and as a monument of the greatest work of the Confederacy.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**Forty-seventh New York (Brooklyn).**—This regiment is directed to assemble at the armory in dress uniform, enlisted men with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, on Tuesday, May 6, for the purpose of parading for annual inspection and muster. Assembly at 1 o'clock p. m. Field and staff mounted on order to report to the commandant, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps to the adjutant at the hour of assembly. Enlisted men paraded with the fatigue coat and cap, packed in knapsack. Those not yet provided with the dress uniform report in fatigue. Commissioned officers with the overcoat slung and fatigue cap suspended on the left hip button.

**Twenty-first New York (Poughkeepsie).**—On the 24th of April Co. E, 17th Battalion, of Newburgh, visited Poughkeepsie. The field and staff of the 21st chartered the steam yacht *Bessie*, and together with the members of the press sailed down the river until Newburgh was sighted. Salutes were fired on the passage. About five miles from Newburgh the yacht *Cadet* was sighted, and the *Bessie* slackened her speed, and hove-to alongside the *Cadet*. The field and staff of the 17th Battalion came on board, and accepted the hospitality of Col. Lindley, of the 21st Regiment. Poughkeepsie was reached at 6:15, and the company and guests landed. "All difficult movements were studiously avoided," the *Sunday Courier* very truly says, "disappointing spectators. There was a noticeable absence of company officers at the armory during the presence of the visitors."

3d Lieut. James Robison has been elected 1st lieutenant, and 1st Sergeant P. C. Ward 2d lieutenant.

**Twelfth New York.**—In compliance with orders Co. G of this regiment paraded in full dress for inspection and drill on Tuesday, April 29 (closing drill), formed with twenty files front, and turned over to the captain (McGowan) at 8:15, assembly not being sounded until 8:10 p. m. Drill commenced with a march column of fours, fair step, good distance and alignments, wheeling them by fours left and advance and retreat in line, repeated a number of times all in a first class manner. The manual executed was at the command, by the instructor, by section, by order being ragged and rather heavy. The other portion of the manual was not as good as this company can execute. Close order and a march in column of fours and on right into line executed in good shape, except that the lieutenant gave the command half instead of the captain repeated; left front into line was not good, the fours in the oblique being all broken. Formation of column of two from fours and fours from two the first set of fours became somewhat mixed, but succeeded in getting out all right. These movements were repeated in good shape. Formation of single rank and a march at single rank distance could hardly be excelled, both as regards distance and alignments. The change of direction in column of fours throughout the drill was of the best description; on return in double rank first four were somewhat at sea, as they failed to get into line. Wheel into line was good, and the uniforms, arms and equipments of the men thoroughly inspected by the officer, and with one or two exceptions everything was in first class shape. The officers of this company should insist that talking in the ranks when upon drill should be stopped; two men of the first four were talking nearly a 1/2 of the time, and some of the others were not much better. During the inspection the first sergeant was out of place, being in line of file-closers instead of on the right of the front rank. The sergeant who dismissed the company (the third sergeant) could study tactics with advantage to himself and the company.

**Seventh New York.**—This regiment is ordered to parade in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, on Wednesday, May 31, for inspection and muster, at 1 o'clock p. m., at 130, Military Code. Assembly at 1 o'clock p. m. Lafayette Place is designated as the parade ground. The following named non-commissioned officers have been granted warrants: First Sergeants—John B. Holland, Co. H; William A. French, Co. A; Frederic Kopper, Company D; Stephen C. Martine, Co. I. Quartermaster-Sergeant—Robert Murray, Co. E; S. H. Hersey, Co. H; W. M. Matthews, Co. F. Sergeants—Willard C. Flek, Co. A; Chas. Frey, Jr., Co. D; Andrew Miller, Co. B. Corporals—John R. Stanton, Co. A; Llewellyn Burt, Co. A; Andrew Little, Jr., Co. A; Jacob A. Dunning, Co. B; Warren R. Bostwick, Co. B; Clarence H. Eagle, Co. B; Jas. H. Walden, Co. C; Clement H. Bruel, Co. C; Jas. C. Gillies, Co. C; Louis E. Goetz, Co. C; Wm. T. Peterson, Co. D; Edwin C. Ray, Jr., Co. F; Gilbert K. Harrison, Jr., Co. F; Frederick J. Holmes, Co. F; Wm. V. Carroll, Co. H; Horace C. Vail, Co. I; Jas. T. Harper, Co. I; Corydon M. Woodbury, Co. K.

Privates James Langan and Edgingham H. Sarles having been expelled, March 7, by Co. E, for neglect of duty (absence from three consecutive drills), the action of said company has been confirmed in orders.

The competitions for regimental prizes will be held at Creedmoor as follows: Andrews' Diamond Badge, Saturday, May 3, at 3 o'clock p. m. Open to all active members only. Rifle, 300 yards; single issue; ammunition, any; distance, 300 and 300 yards; position, standing; rounds, ten (with privilege of two sighting shots) at each distance. Competitors must be in uniform, say fatigue cap, jacket, trousers, belt and cartridge-box. Seventh Regiment Medal, May 3, June 4, July 5, August 9, September 6, October 1, and November 1. Open to all members of the regiment, excepting those who may have shot upon the regimental team; and should during the continuance of these competitions any member be chosen to shoot upon the team, his right to compete for these medals shall cease. The medals to be awarded after each competition to members making the first, second and third highest scores, to be held until the next competition; and at the close of the season to become the personal property of the members winning them the greatest number of times, not less than three. Rifle, State issue; ammunition, any; distance, 300 and 300 yards; position, standing at 300; any military at 300; rounds, seven at each distance. No sighting shots. Members of the regiment who are not members of the National Rifle Association can shoot in these competitions, if in uniform, by paying an entrance fee at the gate of twenty-five cents.

**Gatling Battery, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn.**—The members of this command are ordered to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform (white gloves), top boots and overcoats (overcoats to be rolled and strapped on saddle), on Friday, May 23, to proceed to Prospect Park parade ground, for inspection and muster. Assembly, mounted, at 12 o'clock, noon. (Inspection will take place at 3 o'clock p. m.) Drill for instruction are ordered as follows: Wednesday, April 30; Wednesdays, May 7, 14 and 21.

**General Headquarters State of New York.**—General Orders No. 10 directs that so much of General Orders Nos. 11 and 21, series 1873, as directs requisitions for military property to be forwarded by division commanders to the chief of ordnance, is rescinded, and all such requisitions will be forwarded instead to this office. Requisitions must be endorsed by intermediate commanders, with their approval or disapproval, together with their reasons therefor. Where necessary, the brigade or division commander will direct his inspector to make a personal examination as to the necessity for supplying the stores required for reports from such officers to be forwarded attached to the requisition.

**An Off-Hand Match at Long Raw.**—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley recommends a "long range off-hand rifle match" at Creedmoor. The conditions to be: Distance, 680 yards (half a mile); the marksmen to stand erect; the forward sight of the rifle not to be changed during the contest; the elevation to be corrected at will; two sighting and fifteen scoring shots; marksmen to be allowed to have his rifle cleaned and loaded by an assistant. In explanation the general says that the restriction about changing the forward sight is intended to compel judgment on the instant, upon the effect of the wind. The marksmen will soon learn that one point on the wind-gauge is equivalent to nine or ten inches, or on a scale of 14 deg., about 25 inches, as the case may be, and will hold his rifle to the right or left accordingly. This practice would necessarily be required in war of all excepting a few specially detailed sharpshooters. He further says he would permit the marksmen to have an assistant to clean and load his rifle, so that his arm might remain at rest in the interval, and his nerves be kept more steady. This is not material, however. The whole proposition has in view the silencing the criticism of those who say that "Creedmoor does not train men for practical purposes." I know they are wrong, for most of

the firing in battle hereafter will be done from a horizontal position, but the critics can be completely silenced by such a match as I propose. You are aware that many men have become extraordinary shots at short range, off-hand, within a few years. I am sure they can shoot equally well, in proportion, off-hand at long range, if they have had practice in lying down at the great distances. If a dozen of the best men can be drawn into this match, I am sure that the result would astonish the world, and the National Rifle Association could issue a challenge that would amaze our English friends.

This is certainly a novel proposition, and one which ought to meet with general favor. True the distance is long, and the strain on nerves and eyes would necessarily be great, yet we opine that not a few of our National Guardsmen would gladly enter such a competition. The suggestion as to an assistant for cleaning and loading rifles is its worst feature, and one which will be at once condemned by the Board of Directors as unwise and unsafe; besides it is directly against the rules of the N. R. A. It is to be hoped that Gen. Hawley will take immediate steps to secure the necessary prizes, this being done there is very little doubt of its being included in the fair programme.

**National Rifle Association.**—Programme for the first half of May, 1879, of the National Rifle Association: Time table, same as for April. Wednesday, May 7, *Ballard Match*—1st competition, 2:30 p. m.—prize, a Ballard rifle; 2d, 3d and 4th prizes, 15, 10 and 5 per cent. of entrance money. Rifle to be won three times, except if a competitor should make a full score at both distances, when he will take the rifle. Division of money as each competitor. *Ad. Course*—100 and 200 yards (any rifle) during match; seven shots each distance. Also, fourth competition for Winchester rifle; conditions same as last month. Saturday, May 10, *Remington Match*—11 a. m. Wednesday, May 14, 2d competition, *Champion Marksman's Badge*—at 2:30 p. m.

**New Jersey.**—The following is the programme of the first annual spring prize meeting of the Columbia Rifle Association of New Jersey to be held at West End Saturday, May 10:

*Short Range*.—Distance, 100 yards; seven shots; any rifle; position, standing. Three prizes, made up of a division of 50, 15 and 10 per cent. of the entrance money.

*Winchester Match*.—Distance, 200 yards; seven shots; position, standing; any rifle. Prizes—1, Winchester rifle value \$50; 2, life membership in the Columbia Rifle Association; four prizes made up by a division of the entrance money; 7, a year's subscription to the *Spirit of the Times*.

*Evans Match*.—Distance, 300 yards; seven shots; position, standing, with the elbow clear of the body; any military rifle. Prizes—1, "Evans" repeating rifle; 2, life membership in the association; four prizes made up by a division of the entrance money; 7, one year's subscription to the *Army and Navy Journal*.

*Military Match*.—Distance, 500 yards; seven shots; any position; weapon, any military rifle. Prizes—1, cash, \$25; 2, life membership in the association; four prizes by a division of the entrance money; 7, one year's subscription for the *Forest and Stream*.

*Long Match*.—Distance, 1,000 yards; 30 shots; any rifle; any position. Prize, a silver cup presented by the president of the Columbia Rifle Association.

Professional riflemen will only be allowed to compete in the Lewis Match. Trains leave New York city for the range by the Erie Railway at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; 12, 1:45, 3 and 3:45 p. m.

**Rhode Island.**—The United Train of Artillery celebrated their 104th anniversary April 29, making a parade in Providence and an excursion to Pawtucket and Central Falls. Their movements on the street were good, but rather limited; alignments well preserved, and Capt. Aiers' company being very proficient in their general set up and carriage. Arriving in Pawtucket they were received by the Town Light Battery and handsomely entertained at Henry Hill. The occasion was enjoyed by both organizations, and should the Train come into line under the new law it will be probable the Infantry company now organizing in Pawtucket will be attached to the United Train, thus forming a four company battalion.

The "Shannon Light Guard celebrated their 25th anniversary April 16, making an extended street parade in Providence. The drum corps attracted universal attention and in making rapid strides toward furnishing fine marching music. In the evening the command assembled at their armory, where a supper was served in excellent style, previous to which an exhibition drill was given by a squad of ten men, whose precision and nicety of detail in the manual of arms, and loadings and firings reflected great credit upon their instructor, Captain McSoley. Major Hodges, Captain Spence, M. V. M. (Taunton), and Major Arnold acted as judges. The gold badge was awarded to Corporal Norton, Col. B. M. Martin, of the 2d Battalion, and Col. Abram, Turkish army, and other guests were present.

The Newport Artillery Company annual election of officers took place April 29. Col. Sherman will retire from the command after a long connection with the company. There will be quite a number of changes both with the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The company have been having infantry drill on Tuesday evenings and also artillery drill on Friday evenings during the past winter, and will continue them until the 1st of June.

**Illinois.**—The wing drills of skeleton companies 1st regiment on Saturday evening are proving of vast benefit to the organization. As the regiment has had very little opportunity to exercise in battalion movements for more than a year, during which time a great change has taken place among the personnel of officers as well as men, it would hardly be fair at this time to subject these occasions to severe tactical criticisms. It is, however, but justice to say that, considering the practical inexperience of the officers in battalion manoeuvres and the smallness of space in which to execute them, which necessitates a particularly quick perception of the movement to be executed, and readiness with the cautionary commands on the part of the commanders of the several subdivisions, these beginnings are very creditable, and bear promise of proficiency not far distant. On April 19 the left wing composed of Cos. B, I, D, F and E, equalized into six companies of eight files each, drilled under command of Lieut.-Col. E. B. Knox.

Co. C, Capt. F. Davis, accompanied by Col. Swain, went to Champaign on April 19 at the invitation of Major Dinwiddie, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science at the Illinois Industrial University. Arrived there they were received by Co. D, 9th Battalion, and escorted to the University Campus, where Co. C drilled for the edification of the Cadets, and a large concourse of spectators, eliciting the to them usual marks of commendation. They returned Sunday morning after having been most hospitably entertained in a manner that they will not soon forget.

Co. B, Capt. Bowler, a company which is full of the spirit of emulation, and is laboring to take from Co. C the third won laurels of last summer's contest at St. Louis, gave a complimentary reception upon the occasion of the completion of their company room April 21. The entertainment commenced with a drill that was as nearly perfect as could be; after which the guests, who were a host, promenade to the company room, which is simply superb in its appointments. The room, like all others for company use in the building, is 37 feet square; the lockers are arranged around three sides of the room, the fourth being taken up by windows, a rich mirror, library case, and beautiful upright piano in rosewood and ebony case (the latter a donation) of Hallett and Davis make. The lockers are made of finely polished Tennessee gum wood with solid ebony ornamentation, of a design truly artistic. Folding seats, the design of Lieut. Brooks of the company, are arranged under these lockers. These are upholstered in red leather as are also the backs. When not in use these seats are folded down, thus closing the leaf of a writing desk. Under them, are two drawers in which epaulettes and other small articles may be safely and neatly kept. The floor is made in beautiful mosaics in wood and encaustic tiles, and has in its openings for the admission of heat from the steam coil, which is located under the floor, and for a perfect system of ventilation. Rich drapings of raw silk cover the windows and other apertures. A fine mantle clock, donated by Giles Bros., Extraordinary vases and articles of vertu and bric-a-brac complete the whole, and lend to it an air of homelike elegance. The expense of these appointments we have been told was \$2,000.

Co. G, Capt. Lindsay, has given its third annual reception, which proved a very enjoyable affair to a very large concourse of appreciative participants.

Capt. J. H. Truesman, who has been connected with the regi-

ment as ordnance officer, which office is not recognized under the present Code, was on Thursday last elected to fill the position of major vice Knox, promoted, which will be the means of preserving for usefulness in the organization a valuable and very popular officer.

**Connecticut.**—In the team match on April 24 between "eights" of Cos. B (Bridgeport) and K (Stratford), 4th regiment, the result was in favor of Co. K's team. Ten shots, at 300 and 500 yards. Score—Co. K, 501; Co. B, 465. Best score by Sergt. Thompson, Co. K, 86 in possible 100; Private Gunn, Co. B, scored 55. Both teams used the remodelled Peabody cal. 43. A return match will be shot soon.

The 1st and 3d regiments have adopted the full skirt dress coat, indigo blue, and English helmets, for their new bill of dress. The trousers are of the medium blue; cross belts and epaulettes are discarded. The 2d regiment retain its gray dress with shako and drooping visor. The 4th has the full skirt coat. The 1st regiment retain the scarlet slashes; the 4th its sky blue; while the 3d has adopted buff slashes.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Comp. C. H. Eagle won the California Badge, 7th Regiment Rifle Club, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Score 59 out of the possible 15 points.

—Capt. Jas. L. Price, 7th regiment, won the Secretary's Match at Creedmoor April 26. Score 43 out of the possible 50, 300 and 500 yards.

—The bill providing for the erection of an armory for the 8th regiment in New York city and the 47th regiment in Williamsburgh has passed the State Senate.

—The 14th New York (Brooklyn) is ordered to assemble at its armory for drill and instruction, in heavy marching order, on Tuesday evening, May 6.

—A bill has been introduced in the State Senate authorizing the Board of Audit to hear and determine the claim of the 9th New York for uniforms destroyed and damaged in active service during the riots of July, 1877.

—Capt. Chas. S. Robbins has been appointed executive and E. H. Price statistical officer of the National Rifle Association for the conduct of the Spring Meeting.

—The Governor of New York has sent to the Senate the name of Gen. H. W. Slocum for the position of major-general of the 2d Division, Brooklyn. It is positively asserted that General Slocum declines the position.

—At the Register's office April 29 an instrument was recorded by which the 7th New York assigned the lease of the property upon which their armory is being built to Robert Lenox Kennedy, Royal Phelps and William W. Astor as trustees to secure 150 bonds of the value of \$1,000 each, payable in 1894 and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., which the regiment is about issuing for the purpose of raising sufficient money to complete and furnish the new armory.

—At the Brinton range, April 26, the third competition took place in the match for the choice of any rifle made by the Sharps Rifle Co., of Bridgeport, Conn. Open to all comers; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; no sighting, and ten scoring shots. To be won three times, not necessarily consecutive, before becoming the property of the person winning the same. The shooting was only average, the rifle being finally won by Wm. Farrow, this being his third victory on a score of 45 out of the possible 50 points.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**CORPORAL** asks the proper manner for non-commissioned officers to salute in going into a room before a board of officers for examination, the non-coms wearing side arms only. It is a point of dispute whether we salute with the hand or uncover. *Ans*—Par. 799, Tactics, says: "Indoors a non-commissioned officer or soldier, when unarmed, uncovers and stands at attention, but does it salute."

**SECOND DIVISION, BROOKLYN, N. Y.**, asks: When does a division change its designation, for instance, "close column on fifth division right in front," when does the fifth division become the first? *Ans*—When the colonel orders "guides post" at the completion of the movement.

**E. B. H., PORT MANSFIELD, M. T.**, asks: Please give a constant reader a full description of the Creedmoor target. *Ans*—Third Class—100, 300 and 500 yards, 4 feet wide by 6 feet high; bull's-eye, 8 in. in diameter; centre, 36 in.; inner, 46 in.; outer, remainder of target. Second Class—400 to 600 yards, 6 feet by 6 feet; bull's-eye, 22 in.; centre, 33 in.; inner, 54 in.; outer, remainder of target. First Class—700 to 1,300 yards, 6 feet high by 12 feet wide; bull's-eye, 36 in.; centre, 54 in. in diameter; inner, 6 feet by 6 feet; outer, remainder of target. Bull's-eye counts 5; centre, 4; inner, 3; outer, 2.

**J. B. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.**, writes: Can you tell me if a sergeant can go in the Fire Department? One of our sergeants has gone in, and says he is going to attend to both (regiment and Fire Department). Can he do this? or can he get out of the regiment? *Ans*—He may attend to both duties, but we think one must suffer from considerable absence, and as it is most likely to be the N. G., he is liable for all fines imposed by court-martial and the same can be collected by law. He can be discharged under section 253, Military Code, by his division commander on application of his captain.

**J. F. C., SYRACUSE, N. Y.**, writes: I have served in the National Guard (in the one company) five years as a private and non-commissioned officer, and after two years as a commissioned officer. Can I get, or am I entitled, to an honorable discharge, on the tender of my resignation? Is there any law set by law, by which a time is given for a commissioned officer to serve, or is he to serve seven or five years private and the same as commissioned officer. *Ans*—A commissioned officer has no specified term of enlistment in the National Guard N. Y.; but it has become a custom of the service to grant honorable discharges for expiration of term of service to officers who have performed the full duty required by the State Military Code.

**C. N. G., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**, writes: 1. In forming close column on first division left in front does the chief of first division (Fire Department) have to face the rear before dressing it to the left? If this is so of course it would also apply, if the movement was executed on fifth division right in front except that the chief would dress his division to the right instead of to the left. 2. In closing in dress on fifth division would the guide of that division also face to the rear? 3. In battalion drill at the command load, do guides and file-closers execute the command? *Ans*—1. The guide of the first division, or the division on which the movement is made, remains in his original position, faced to the front. 2. He would not. 3. No; paragraph 189, Tactics, prescribes the rule for the government of guides and file-closers.

**CAL. SAN FRANCISCO**, writes: 1. Par. 46, page 24, says: "If the squad be at a halt, the men half face to the right at the command right oblique, and step off at the command march." Par. 270, page 111: "The chief of the left platoon commands right oblique." In this case is the rule above quoted applied, causing half the company to stand at a front, and half at a right half face pending the command of execution, or does the entire company maintain its front, the oblique and march being executed at the same time? 2. Par. 321, page 74: "The battalion was in line at a carry arms, the colonel, without fixing bayonets, ordered a captain to take his company and receive and escort the colors to their place in line." The ceremony was executed, both the company and battalion with bayonets in scabbard. Should the captain, after marching his company out of the line, have rectified the error (as far as his company was concerned), and fixed bayonets on his own responsibility or not? *Ans*—1. The instructions in par. 46 are intended to govern all obliquing from a halt. The left platoon should therefore make the half face at the command "right oblique" of its chief. 2. He should.

**THE British authorities have just come to an understanding of the virtues of the Army mule, and, 400 have been bought and shipped from New York for Zululand.**



(From Broad Arrow, March 22, 1879.)

## GATTLINGS FOR ZULULAND.

If ever the Gatling gun is to be adopted as an arm of service into the British army now is the fitting opportunity.

Nine years ago a committee of officers of all branches of the service, under the presidency of Colonel (now Lieutenant-General) E. Wray, C.B., R.A., submitted to the authorities the following recommendations, which were founded upon the experience gained by a series of exhaustive trials, namely—

The immediate introduction of the small Gatling gun for employment in the field.

The guns to be mounted on suitable carriages, adapted for two-horse draught.

The whole of the carriages for these guns should be fitted with shields, and range-finders should be used in connection with them. The exact number to be attached to each brigade or division, as well as the mode of horsing and manning the guns, to be left to the decision of the proper authorities.

For the defence of caponnières and field-works, etc., to be mounted on carriages suitable for confined spaces.

For the navy, to be mounted on such carriages or swivels as may be found best adapted.

In a second report the committee say: "Looking to the uncertainty of shell fire, even with the best percussion or time fuses, there can be little doubt a body of troops having to advance to the attack of an entrenched position over any distance within 1,200 yards would suffer far more from Gatling guns delivering an incessant and widespread fire of the deadliest mitraille than from field guns." Nevertheless the opinions of this responsible committee were ignored at the time, and the entire subject has since then been tabued, inasmuch as the Gatling gun has never been handed over to the Royal Artillery, nor have any Gatlings been issued for service in the field until the despatch of four of them the other day for employment in Zululand. Even these four Gatlings have merely been sent out as "stores," as material of war, which may or may not be required. The Ordnance Department will receive them at Natal, and it will be for the local authorities to determine subsequently on the organization best fitted to develop the peculiarities of the weapon. But would it not be safer, to say the least, to organize Gatling batteries at Woolwich under the eye and guidance of a special committee selected from the three arms? While we write, a Committee on Machine Guns, under the presidency of Captain Colomb, R.N., is in session at Woolwich. The members of it represent the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the infantry, and its object is, we believe, to revise and amplify the drill for Gatlings as published in text books. It would be an easy matter to direct their attention more particularly to the organization of batteries, adding to the committee a few other specially qualified members to hasten its decision. Hitherto the Royal Artillery have fought shy of the gun because it is not a gun, but a collection of rifle barrels. Infantry have not the wherewithal to accommodate Gatlings—i.e., horses, drivers, etc.—however much they would like to supplement their regimental strength by so handy a multiple gun; while the role of cavalry scarcely admits of the addition of Gatlings *en permanence*. Many officers of the Royal Engineers say they are ready to accept the outsider, and no doubt Engineer companies on active service would be well protected, if not rendered a self-contained force, by Gatling batteries, to be manned by such skilled and intelligent individuals as sappers. But, meanwhile, the Zulu war proceeds, and, unless the authorities have determined to discard mitrailleurs altogether, some decision ought to be arrived at.

Beside all this, a new model Gatling has been constructed since the introduction of the gun into our service, in every way superior to those in store. This American gun has been frequently described in our columns—notably, on the occasion of some experiments with it conducted on the 7th June last under the supervision of Major Rogers, at Chester. Why should not these light and servicable Gatlings be sent to Zululand instead of guns each of which weigh 4cwts? The 5-barrelled Gatling, firing 1,000 shots a minute, weighs only 97lb, and would be easy of transport on the shoulders of a couple of men.

Says Mr. Lawrence, author of "Guy Livingstone," in a recent publication:

We had some practice with the Gatling mitrailleuse. It seemed lighter and more manageable than any European model, whilst its accuracy at a certain range and rapidity of sweep were marvellous. I have looked upon many engines of war more potent in outward seeming, but on a more venomous never; and the whole effect was produced by turning a handle with something less than the ordinary energy of an organ-grinder.

Our men are precious. Then why not utilize this mechanical contrivance to lessen the chances of the exposure of their lives in this savage warfare? Two such tiny Gatlings as above described would have mown ridges out of the advancing host of Zululand, and left the gallant band of heroes who fought and died uselessly to deal with the stricken enemy with retaliatory effect.

There is now on passage to England from the United States a Gatling of 45 calibre, with all the recent improvements, and which fires the Martini-Henry cartridge. It has always been objected that a multiple gun requiring specially constructed carriages increases the impedimenta of a field force without corresponding advantages. This is as it may be, but it can no longer be urged in disfavor of the Gatling. 38,000 rounds only were sent out with the four Gatlings to Natal—that is, a supply sufficient for one hour's continuous firing! In future Gatling batteries will be fed from the general depot of small-arm ammunition, and thus their efficiency and utility will be immeasurably increased. It only remains to provide properly trained Gatlingers, and to determine the status of this weapon as an arm of service. Without wishing to appear inordinately revengeful, we will conclude as we commenced by saying that now is our opportunity to determine practically the value of the weapon, and to fix its place in the tactics of the three arms.

## SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mr. Wm. H. Clark, who died in Jersey City, April 9, after a long and painful illness, in the 75th year of his age, will be remembered by many officers of the Army. He went to West Point in 1818 as clerk in the Post Office. He was afterwards with his brother-in-law, Mr. Dewitt, in the sutler's store, at West Point, and finally purveyor of the cadets' mess hall until 1850, when he resigned and took charge of the sutler's store as proprietor. Here he remained until 1860. At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Clark went to Virginia as sutler of the 11th N. Y. Infantry. He had one son in the Union Army, and two sons-in-law, Gen. J. C. Moore and Col. S. H. Lockett, in the Confederate army. He was brother-in-law of the astronomer, Gen. Mitchell, and otherwise connected with many distinguished officers of the Army, and men of prominence in civil life. Mr. Clark was a man of sterling honesty, generous and kind hearted to a fault, and no soldier ever went to him for aid for himself or family and went away empty handed, so that he had many debts both of gratitude and of money which he never collected or expected to have liquidated. He died in straitened circumstances, leaving behind him a large family and a larger circle of friends to mourn his loss.

The Hon. Robert B. Forbes, of Boston, is president of the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon life saving devices adapted to the life saving service.

On the 30th of April Commander R. S. McCook, U. S. N., telegraphed from Brooklyn to the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel: "Innocence of clerk accused of taking \$50 note can be proved: note in my possession now." The clerk referred to was Clifton A. E. Merritt, cashier of the Metropolitan Hotel, and nephew of Gen. Merritt, Collector of the Port of New York. The \$50 note belonged to Lemuel Williams, a negro landman on the Supply. Lemuel received the note with others when he was paid, and handed it by mistake to a venerable negro washerwoman, for whom Commander McCook acted as a sort of *fidus achates*. The negro did not notice his mistake; neither did the washerwoman until several days later. Meanwhile, Lemuel spent the rest of his money and handed what he supposed to be his \$50 bill for change to Cashier Merritt, who returned four quarter dollars. Grand tableau: Lemuel makes a disturbance and is dragged away by hotel detective and sundry assistants, protesting with all the strength of his lungs that Cashier Merritt has robbed a poor sailor boy. Merritt denies this. All parties summoned to a police court; Merritt gives bonds; Lemuel goes to the House of Detention. Astute magistrate much puzzled, but inclined to think Merritt has taken the money, though all the testimony except that of Lemuel goes to show the contrary. Meanwhile ancient negress discovers an unwanted \$50 among her small change, and remembers that Lemuel, who was supposed to have paid her a dollar bill, is in trouble about a lost fifty. Like a wise woman she calls on Commander McCook, who speedily straightens out a matter which promised to be less easy of solution, and should receive the blessing of all parties concerned.

According to the story going the rounds of the papers: "At the battle of Shiloh a German officer rushed up to Gen. Grant and said: 'Shenual, Schwartz's battery is took.' 'Well, sir,' said Grant, 'you spiked the guns before they were taken?' 'Vat! schpik dem new guns? No Shenual, it would spohle 'em.' 'Well, then, what did you do?' 'Do? vy we went right in and we took 'em back again.'"

Mrs. Addison, the only sister of Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, was buried at Washington on Saturday, April 25. Her death leaves the Secretary, it is believed, the only member of quite a large family.

On Thursday, April 23, the funeral of Mrs. Dow, wife of Jesse E. Dow, one of the principal clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, took place at Washington. A most beautiful and costly floral tribute from the employees of the Department, was one among the many similar offerings to the memory of this devoted young wife and mother. Mrs. Dow was the eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Coppinger, who has been for a number of years the Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

There is no pleasanter man to deal with than Caleb Willard, of the Ebbitt House, Washington, and he is justly popular with the Army and Navy. This popularity will not be lessened by the good disposition shown by the announcement we make in another column, that he is prepared, in the matter of bills, to wait upon the convenience of officers stopping at the Ebbitt, in case Congress should again refuse to pass an appropriation. We do not anticipate any such contingency, for we believe the next year's appropriation will be voted before the present one expires on the 30th of June. But Mr. Willard is entitled none the less to credit for his good disposition. Officers like to deal with those who know that the word of "an officer and a gentleman" is the best security.

COLONEL JAMES H. JONES, U. S. M. C., whose generous hospitality is known and appreciated throughout the services, gave a handsome lunch to his friends and old shipmates upon the occasion of the receipt of his commission as colonel, at the Boston Barracks. Between sixty and seventy gentlemen were present, among them Rear-Admiral Thatcher and Preble, General N. P. Banks, Colonel Mendenhall, 1st Artillery, Commodore Ransom, Captains Parker, Haxton, and Taylor, Chief Engineer J. W. King, Pay Director Abbott, and Medical Director Jackson, U. S. N., Captains Lowry, Cochrane, Pope, and Huntington, U. S. M. C., and Drs. Mason and Lyon of Boston.

JOHN H. SHEPHERD, Esq., formerly a Lieutenant of the U. S. Marine Corps, and now a practicing attorney in Boston, has been elected a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and appointed chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

APRIL 21, Senator John A. Logan published a letter in the Washington *Republican*, declaring that some statements concerning himself, purporting to have been made by Congressman Wm. A. Lowe, of Alabama, in a newspaper interview, were a "vindicative and malicious lie," concluding: "I understand that Colonel Lowe claims that this is not a correct report of what he said to the reporter. If not, he should correct the statement, and make the reporter responsible for putting a lie into his mouth. The statement I brand as false and slanderous, and Colonel Lowe and the reporter can settle the question between themselves as to which one has been guilty of perpetrating this villainous falsehood." Upon this, Colonel Lowe, April 21, wrote to General Logan, saying: "You had been informed that the interview published in the

*Post* was incorrect. In that interview I said substantially that there were two or three companies from Illinois in the Confederate service; that I had talked with one of the officers and some of the men, and they said they were enlisted to constitute a part of General Logan's command in the Confederate army; that such reports were current in my section; that I had never heard any denial of them; that if they were true, General Logan, if asked upon the floor of the Senate, could not deny, but might, perhaps, evade a direct answer. This being the substance of my statement in said interview, I desire to know whether, in your communication to the *Republican* this morning, you apply the words 'false and slanderous' to me. This will be handed to you by my friend, Charles Pelham, Esq." April 24, he wrote again, referring to his previous note, and saying: "Having received no reply to that letter, I am forced to again call your attention to these offensive words, and to demand to know whether you apply them to me. My friend, Charles Pelham, Esq., is authorized to receive your reply." Again, on the 25th, he wrote, referring to the previous communications, and saying: "You have failed and refused to answer either of them, and you thereby force me to the last alternative. I therefore demand that you name some time and place out of this District where another communication will presently reach you. My friend, Charles Pelham, Esq., is authorized to act for me in the premises." General Logan has expressed his determination not to take any notice of Colonel Lowe or his letters.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., Colonel G. A. Forsyth, A. D. C. to Lieut.-General Sheridan, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Major Geo. A. Williams, U. S. A., Park Avenue Hotel; Lieut. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., Bravoor House; Major G. W. Schofield, 10th Cavalry, St. Nicholas Hotel.

In reply to a letter of congratulation from an Army friend, Gen. Fitz John Porter replies: "I thank you for your kind congratulations and good wishes. I am sure you rejoice also in the credit given to the gallant Sykes, Warren, Reynolds, and the small band of regulars."

The following officers have been ordered before Retiring Boards: At San Francisco, Cal.—Major Joseph Stewart, 4th Artillery; Captain S. G. Whipple, 1st Cavalry; Captain J. G. Trimble, 1st Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Thos. Drury, 2d Infantry. At Fort Leavenworth—Major H. C. Pratt, Pay Department; Captain J. W. Powell, 6th Infantry; 1st Lieut. H. M. Benson, 7th Infantry; 1st Lieut. T. H. Logan, 5th Infantry; 1st Lieut. T. W. Thibault, 6th Infantry; 1st Lieut. D. A. Griffith, 3d Infantry; 1st Lieut. Nelson Bronson, 6th Infantry; Capt. A. B. Taylor, 5th Cavalry; Captain M. J. Fitzgerald, 9th Infantry. At San Antonio—Asst. Surg. A. A. Yeomans.

CAPTAIN A. B. TAYLOR, 5th Cavalry, who has been examined by the Fort Leavenworth Retiring Board, has been ordered to his home, and is now with Mrs. Taylor, at the Buckingham Hotel, in New York.

The University of Notre Dame, Indiana, at which place the son of Captain A. E. Woodson, 5th Cavalry, was being educated, was destroyed by fire April 25. Loss, \$200,000. It will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE A. GRIFFIN, of the Engineer Corps, was married to Miss Alice Hancock, niece of General W. S. Hancock, at St. Cornelius Chapel, Governor's Island, Thursday, April 24. Many Army officers were among the wedding guests. The bridal party went to New Haven.

The following named officers are registered at the War Department for the week ending April 29, 1879: Col. C. Grover, 1st Cavalry; Col. Jno. N. Macomb, Engineers; Capt. J. R. Hyer, retired; Capt. Ed. M. Wright, Ordnance; Lieut. F. A. Whitney, 8th Infantry; Lieut. D. W. Lockwood, Engineers.

The following officers have arrived at the Ebbitt House for the week ending April 29, 1879: Gen. J. C. Duane, U. S. A.; Lieut. B. H. Gilman, 13th Infantry; T. T. Caswell, Paymaster U. S. N.; W. W. Schultz, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer Theo. Zeller, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. M. Thackara, U. S. N.; Admiral W. H. Wyman, U. S. N.; Lt. S. M. Totten, U. S. N.; Lt. F. V. Green, Engineers; Paymaster J. H. Stevenson, U. S. N.; Master J. M. Roper, U. S. N.

THE Rock Island Union reports that "the magnificent steam engine of the rolling mill of Rock Island Armory was set in motion for the first time on Wednesday afternoon, April 23, Col. Flagler turning on the steam in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen who happened to be visiting the island at the time. The engine is from the Putnam Machine Co., of Fitchburg, Mass."

THE following account of the forces of the belligerents in the war now going on in South America is given in a letter from La Paz to a German paper: "Peru, with a superficial area greater than that of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and a population of 1,700,000, has four iron-clad (a frigate, a ram and two monitors), six wooden ships, three training ships, five river steamers, and an army of 8,000 men only on a peace footing, but with the cadres of eight battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry and two brigades of artillery, besides 1,000 gendarmes, and 1,300 watchmen (vigilantes.) Chili (with a population of 2,117,000) has two good iron-clad corvettes and four wooden war steamers; besides some other ships which are unserviceable for war purposes. The armament of the Chilean navy consists of forty-four guns and the personnel of 973 men. The Chilean army comprises 1,500 infantry, 1,300 cavalry, and 410 artillery, besides 6,000 national guards. Bolivia has no navy, and her army consists of 2,000 men; but it could easily be increased by the system of recruiting prevalent in the country, under which young and strong men are torn from their families to serve in the army. The population of Bolivia is 2,325,000."

SUN TELEGRAPHY.—The London *Times* of April 3 says that an entirely successful line of telegraphic communication has been established in South Africa, between Ekowe and Fort Tenedors, by means of mirrors which are located at the two terminal, and without intervening stations. These mirrors are so fixed in position as to exactly face each other, and, when a ray of sunlight falls on one, it is projected upon the surface of the complementary reflector almost irrespective of distance, providing only that the atmosphere shall be sufficiently clear. The instrument used is the Mance heliograph, which, under favorable conditions, has worked with entire satisfaction, in lines of only two stations, as far as 80 or 100 miles apart. It consists of a specially prepared mirror, with ingeniously constructed adjusted mechanism for reflecting the sun's rays with absolute precision to any required spot, notwithstanding the sun's apparent movement. By the pressure of a finger key the flashes are made of short or long duration, thus adapting the instrument to the Morse code of telegraphy. A second mirror is provided to permit of signaling being carried on irrespective of the sun's position. The instrument intended for field service weighs from six pounds to eight pounds, and is mounted on a light tripod stand. The working parts are protected from injury during transit, and the complete apparatus admits of being easily carried, as it is also efficiently worked, by one man.



## THE CHARLESTON ARSENAL.

The batteries of the 5th U. S. Artillery, heretofore stationed at Charleston, S. C., having been removed to Atlanta, Ga., there is much speculation as to the future use of the citadel and arsenal at Charleston. The citadel originally belonged to the State, and will doubtless be restored to it. The arsenal belongs to the Government, but there is a project on foot which is said to have secured the approval of Gen. Sherman and Augur, to lease it to the trustees of the Holy Communion Church Institute of Charleston for academic purposes. A resolution to that effect is to be introduced into Congress.

The grounds of the arsenal are said to be in splendid condition. The ground on which it stands was purchased by the Government in 1835, when it was a part of what was known as Potter's Field. In 1836 a number of wooden barracks were put up, and it was here that the volunteers for the Seminole war were mustered in before leaving for the Everglades of Florida. The arsenal building was not erected until some six years later, when a depot for war material was established there. The other buildings were erected at various times as they were required.

At the commencement of the Civil War it passed into the hands of the Confederacy. The circumstances of this change of owners are related by an eye-witness as follows, in a letter to the *Charleston News and Courier*:

"Previous to the capture different companies of citizen soldiery had in turn mounted guard and posted sentinels on the street around the arsenal grounds, to observe if any attempt was made on the part of the Federal officials to remove guns or other stores from the grounds. The old Union Light Infantry (Scotch company) of the 17th Regiment was on duty (outside of the grounds, as the former companies had been) on Sunday, December 20, 1860, when about half-past 12 o'clock Col. Cunningham, of the 17th Regiment, rode up to Capt. Ramsay, in command of the Union Light Infantry, and ordered him to make his men fall in. The line was at once formed, and the order given to march into the arsenal. The company marched by the gateway in Ashley street, through the grounds, and were drawn up within the arch of the arsenal building. Col. Cunningham passed in to confer with the officer in charge. After a short delay, he sent an order to Capt. Ramsay to detail a few men as sentinels for the interior of the building, which was done. There was no shot fired, except an accidental discharge by one of the Union Light Infantry sentinels, who had been too curiously examining the new style rifle which had been given to him. The company was then marched to, and drawn up in line near the flag-staff on the grounds, when the Federals fired a salute of thirty-two guns and lowered their colors. On the colors of the United States being detached from

the halyards, Col. Cunningham turned with a smile to the Federal officer, and asked if he would allow his men to fire a gun as the State flag was being hoisted in place of the one taken down. The officer declined and left the ground. F. A. Mitchell, adjutant of the 17th Regiment, personally swabbed out the gun ere it was yet cold from the Federal salute. The State Palmetto flag was attached to the halyards, and while the company presented arms, and one gun was fired for South Carolina, the flag was run up and floated on the breeze. On the conclusion of this ceremony Col. Cunningham left the Union Light Infantry, Capt. Ramsay, in charge of the arsenal. No other company or detachment was present during those proceedings but the Union Light Infantry. In the evening the Palmetto Guard arrived, and were marched into the arsenal. The Union Light Infantry kept guard outside, with sentinels posted around the grounds, all that bitterly cold and rainy night, which made the men grow a little, as they had not yet got used to the little inconveniences of war. On Monday the Palmetto Guard raised a new flag; but that was the second flag raised after the Confederates had taken possession. At the surrender the arsenal came again into the possession of the United States, and has since been used as a depot for quartermaster and ordnance stores, and as a barracks for the troops."

GENERAL HAZEN AND STANLEY.—Speaking of the "Hazen-Stanley" case, the *New York Tribune* says:

Yet that is precisely what General Stanley asks. What virtue is to a woman, courage is to a soldier. It is as wanton and as wicked to question one as the other without the amplest cause, and without being instantly ready to assume the duty of positive proof. But General Stanley has for years been not only questioning but flatly denying the courage of his fellow soldier, in season and out of season, in private and in public, in taunting letters, and in formal charges, formally published over his own signature, at a time most skilfully calculated, as he believed, to ruin General Hazen in the public estimation, and drive him from an enviable public post. He asks now to be relieved from positive proof. He wants only to show that he heard from credible witnesses such stories as warranted him in believing in General Hazen's misconduct at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. All the probabilities were against him. General Hazen already carried in his body, as he will to his dying day, a Comanche bullet, received in an Indian fight on the plains. After the alleged misconduct he still steadily rose in command, distinguished himself in action, and held the confidence of his superior officers. But General Stanley has chosen, so far as the public know without any provocation, to pursue him with the charge of cowardice. Is he not bound to make good his charge to the uttermost, and against the fullest admission of rebutting evidence, or take the consequences?

Yet here we have his counsel struggling to exclude, and still daily protesting against the admission of, evidence from eye-witnesses to prove that Hazen did his full duty in the midst of the fighting at Pittsburg Landing. They seek to show that Stanley volunteered to declare his fellow soldier a coward "in good faith," and insist that that is enough. If Hazen wishes vindication, let him wait till his accuser has been acquitted of any offence, and sent back to his rank and duty. Then Hazen can take care of himself by asking for a court of inquiry. It is not possible that any court of justice can do so monstrous an act as to sustain this plea. It is not possible that General Stan-

ley himself can long be satisfied to occupy such a position. Whatever his faults, he has always been a gallant soldier, and never a shirk.

WAR RECORDS.—The War Department continues to collect Union and Confederate war records and to print a few copies of each, the type being set from the original manuscripts for preservation. There are now in print fifty-one copies of Union documents and twelve volumes of Confederate documents.

The old patron Dutch Saint, whose name is honored from the extreme Orient to the Ultima Thule, never had a more striking illustration than in the honor of giving name to the "St. Nicholas" hotel of New York, an establishment associated in the minds of tens of thousands with the most profuse and elegant hospitality. Still in the van, this hotel unites all the best features of the present with the charming traditions of the past. The reduction of prices in connection with the excellence of accommodations makes it the cheapest hotel in the country.

THE ATTENTION OF OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, AND MARINES, who were engaged in the war with Mexico, is called to the fact of the payment now under act of Feb. 19, 1879, of three months extra pay as provided under act of July 19, 1848. Claims for same can be made through an agent, and would offer my services to all wishing. Very respectfully,  
D. H. TALBOT, Sioux City, Iowa.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

CUMMINS—FOOTE.—April 14, 1879, at Burlington, Vt., by the Rev. E. R. A'will, 1st Lieut. ALBERT S. CUMMINS, 4th Regt. of Artillery, U. S. Army, to MARY D. MAHVIN, daughter of Mr. George Foote, of Detroit, Michigan. No cards.

PORTER—WILKINS.—On Thursday evening, April 24, at the residence of Samuel Bacon, Esq., 320 E. Street, Washington, D. C., by the Reverend Doctor Addison, of Trinity Church, Captain CHARLES PORTER, 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, to CAROLINE E., daughter of Col. John D. Wilkins, 8th Infantry, U. S. Army.

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BEAUMONT.—At West Point, N. Y., MARGARET, wife of Capt. E. B. Beaumont, 4th U. S. Cavalry.

HUNT.—At Washington, D. C., on Sunday, April 27, MARY ALICE, youngest child of Mary Alice and Major George Gibson Hunt, 1st Cavalry, aged eleven months.

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This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it.

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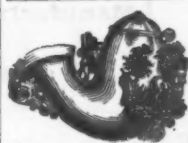
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From the "Ebbitt House."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1879.

Meers. W. C. and F. P. Church, Army and Navy  
Journal:  
DEAR SIRS: In anticipation of the Army and  
Navy Officers being without pay for a season,  
should the Army Bill fail to become a Law, I most  
respectfully give notice through your columns,  
that I will renew my offer to those visiting Wash-  
ington and wishing to sojourn at the "Ebbitt  
House," as per the following letters dated May,  
1877.  
C. C. WILLARD.

Adjutant General's Office,  
General Revenue.

Adjutant General's Office,  
Washington, May 11, 1877

C. C. Willard, Esq.,  
Proprietor Ebbitt House,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir  
I have received your  
note of the 10th inst.,  
concerning a notice  
that you had given  
to visit Washington  
during the time that they do not  
receive their regular pay,  
that they might be permitted  
to board at the Ebbitt House  
at the usual rates with-  
out bills being presented  
until they receive their pay.

I shall take great  
pleasure in communi-  
cating this new instance  
of your generous hospitality  
which, all men, say, has  
even characterized you as a  
hero.

I am, Very Respectfully,  
Yours,  
C. C. Willard

Navy Department  
Washington May 12, 1879

Sir  
I have received your note of  
the 10th inst., in which you state  
that "Navy Officers who may have  
occasion to visit Washington  
during the time that they do not  
receive their regular pay, before the  
meeting of Congress, are respectfully  
notified that they will be permitted  
to board at the Ebbitt House,  
at the usual rates, without bills  
being presented until they receive  
their pay."

It will give me pleasure  
to communicate to Officers of the Navy,  
your generous proposition, in which  
the embarrassed condition of many  
of them, from deficient appropriations,  
is so fully realized, and a way  
opened for their partial relief.

This consideration not of  
the Proprietor of the Ebbitt House  
cannot fail to be appreciated  
throughout the Navy, and to add  
to the present and well merited popu-  
larity of the Ebbitt House, that  
branch of the Government service.

Very respectfully,  
Yours,  
C. C. Willard

C. C. Willard, Esq.,  
Proprietor of the  
Ebbitt House,  
Washington, D. C.

#### CANNED FRUITS, Vegetables, Jellies, Etc.

Fruits and vegetables are grown in large quan-  
tities on our own domain, gathered promptly at  
maturity, assorted and prepared with great care  
and skill, and are acknowledged as the best.  
Fruits in Glass and Tin. Price List mailed on  
request.

Oneida Community,  
Oneida, N. Y.

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